Lake ERIE.

IMMEDIATELY after this memorable achievement, two eminent Artists in Philadelphia were employed to repair to Lake ERIE, to inspect the vessels engaged; to ascertain from the Officers, not only the position of the enemy's line and our own, at the commencement of the engagement—but every change of position during its continuance, and every incident connected with the battle. An inspection of the vessels, with the information derived from the Officers, enabled the artists to take the most accurate delineation of the whole engagement.

These Drawings were in this Town on Monday last, and many of our citizens had the pleasure of viewing them.—They were examined by Com. PERRY, who pronounced the positions of the vessels, and the whole disposition of the battle, entirely correct.

From the above Drawings, Two Plates are now Engraving, in the like manner, by MURRAY, FAIRMAN, and TIBBOTS, of Philadelphia.—The Engravings will be 26 by 18 inches.—Price to Subscribers $7 for each Print.—We are authorised to say, that neither pains nor expense will be spared to render these Prints at once faithful to truth, and gratifying to the lovers of the Arts.

While the contemplation of our Naval Victories swells every American heart with lofty pride, we should cherish an honest gratitude towards the artists, who so faithfully commemorate them.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

WILL continue to receive Subscriptions for the above PRINTS for a few weeks longer.

May 28, 1814.

S. Kennedy & J. Webster,

No. 79, Chesnut-street, PHILADELPHIA

Having obtained an Elegant and correct Likeness of

ALEXANDER,

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

Which they have put into the hands of Mr. EDWIN, *Engraver*, to be copied in his best style, and hope in a few weeks to have the pleasure of presenting the Citizens of the United States, with a highly finished Portrait of that great Man.

Price in the Sheet, $1 50
Elegantly Framed, 7 00

Philadelphia, June 18.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

Will receive Subscriptions, in NEWPORT, for the above PRINT.

July 2, 1814.

Wheelwright & Lopez,

Have just received and for Sale,
2000 Bushels RYE.
250 barrels Philade'phia Superfine FLOUR.
150 Bushels yellow CORN.

Newport, July 16.

Wheelwright & Lopez

Offer at private sale, at their Store No. 72, Thames-street.

180 Boxes Havana brown SUGAR.
60 Hhds & 70 bbls Muscovado Do.
60,000 wt COFFEE entitled to double debenture
200 Hhds retailing MOLASSES
10 Pipes GIN, 1st & 4th proof.
50 bbls prime Beef—20 do Pork
30 barrels Mackerell
30 bbls Tar—40 do Turpentine
50 pieces Russia Duck
5000 bushels Lisbon SALT
15 bags Tumeric
Spanish Segars.

Newport, April 9.

S. T. Northam,

Has just received, and for Sale, By the Brigs Nicissidad and Maria,
450 Hogsheads new crop MOLASSES
22 do. Green COFFEE.
50 Barrels brown SUGAR.
100 Boxes Ditto
16 Tons Logwood.

Newport, March 10.

TO LET,

And possession given the 20th August

THAT large and convenient DWELLING-HOUSE, corner of Thames-street and Washington-square, and now occupied by Capt. Benjamin T. Coe.—It is one of the best stands in Newport for a Grocery store and Boarding-House.—For terms, &c. apply to DANIEL VAUGHN, or to

SAMUEL VAUGHN.

Newport, July 29.

G. W. Hoppin,

At his Store, third building south of the Market, and the same formerly occupied by Messrs. Bowen & Bailey, at the sign of Galen's Head,

HAS FOR SALE,

A GREAT and very extensive assortment of DRUGS and DYE-STUFFS, including many scarce, and valuable articles, which have lately been imported;—a part of which are here enumerated, viz:

50 gallons of Alcohol
140 pounds of Bals. Capivi
30 Cantharides
100 Camphor
400 Peruvian Bark
100 Senna
300 Cream Tartar
100 Oil of Almonds
20 Oil of Peppermint
50 Oil of Mint
300 bottles of Castor Oil
2000 pounds of Red Saunders
500 Oil of Vitriol.
400 Blue Vitriol
150 Quicksilver
20 barrels of Glaubers Salts
400 pounds of spirits of Sea Salts
150 fine Sponges
1500 Aniseed
50 blood Root
100 Aquafortis, best English, a scarce and valuable article for Gold-smiths, Blue diers, &c.
50 pounds Calomel
100 Liquorice Ball
500 Salt Petre
100 Gum Shellark
Venice Turpentine
Old Castile Soap
20 dozen of Rigu Balsam
200 pounds of Burgundy Pitch
1000 Lump Magnesia

☞ Druggists can be supplied with Magnesia in any quantity, from me, as Agent for the sale in Providence.

500 pounds Philadelphia starch
1000 Gum Arabick
50 gross of Vials, assorted
100 pounds of Rhubarb
100 Columbo Root
50 Ether
300 gallons of sweet Oil
300 gross of bottle Corks
100 pounds of snake Root
500 Orange Peel
100 Sarsaparilla, Spanish
300 dozen of Windsor Soap
1000 pounds of Emery, from No. 1 to No. 8, inclusive, warranted of the first quality English, and well worth the attention of Agents of Factories, of Jewellers and Button-makers.
10 Tons of Logwood
1 ground Camwood
10 Fustick
3 Nicaragua Wood
2 Copperas
1 Pearl Ashes, &c. &c. &c

Physicians from the country, and others, as Agents of Factories, who are desirous of purchasing the above articles on the most liberal terms, are invited to call, when they may rest assured that great bargains shall be given them, either in Drugs or Dye-Stuffs, on the most extensive credit.

Medicine Chests, with appropriate printed directions, for long or short voyages, ready for sale. Physician and Family Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch, when required.

Providence, June 8. 3m

Daniel Sheldon,

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public,

THAT he has taken that large and convenient Fire-Proof STORE, No. 2, Market-square, where he will at all times be ready to receive Goods on Commission, for public or private sale.—The utmost attention will be paid to the interests of those who may think proper to employ him

May 7, 1814.

CRANSTON & SHAW,

Offer at Private Sale on reasonable terms, at their store,

ONE Hundred Barrels superfine FLOUR.
400 barrels Cabin Bread.
100 do Pilot Do
80 Hhds. very nice Rum.
8 Pipes 4th proof Brandy.
57 boxes brown Sugar
34 Hogsheads Molasses
28 bbls Mess & 34 do prime Beef
18 do. cargo No. 1 Do.
22 do. Refuse Do
60 boxes chocolate—82 do candles
47 do. Soap—14 do sweet Oil

Newport, Nov 4.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed Executor to the last Will and Testament of

JAMES CAHOONE,

late of Newport, deceased, and having taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs, hereby requests all persons having demands upon said estate, to present them for settlement, and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment

S. CAHOONE, *Executor.*

Newport, March 10.

Hall & Weld,

Next to Union-street, Boston, keep constantly for sale,

ALUM
Argol
Aqua Fortis
Arsenic
Copperas
Cochineal
Cream Tartar
Ground Brazill
Camwood
Nicaragua
Madder
Nutgalls
Oil Vitriol
Roman do.
Indigo
Verdigreese
Sugar Lead
Sal Ammonia
Rock Allum
Turmerick
Grain Tinn
Logwood
Redwood
Fustic
Nicaragua
Clothiers' Jacks
shears
screws
brushes
coppers
press plates
and papers.

Clothiers and others may be supplied with the best warranted articles, on the best terms and lowest prices, for cash or approved credit.

Boston, June 21. 3m

Manufacturers

MAY be supplied with
Oil Vitriol
Roman do.
Aqua Fortis
Spirits of Salt
Sugar of Lead, and
Prussian Blue,

all American manufacture, and equal if not superior to any ever imported.—They are now offered for sale in large or small quantities at very reduced prices, by HALL & WELD,

No. 1, *Union-street.*

Boston, June 21. 3m

Bowen, Ennis, & Co.

Offer for Sale at their Store, on STEVENS'S *Wharf.*

A QUANTITY of Russia, India and Ravens Duck; 3 hhds good retailing Molasses; Gin by the Pipe; old sable and swede's Iron; Hoop Iron; anchors; cordage; superfine Flour; brown sugar; coffee; codfish; dried herring in boxes; Liverpool salt; Virginia Tobacco: sheathing paper; Tar; Turpentine, &c. &c

Newport, April 22.

William Crooke,

At his Brick Store, No. 73, Corner of Thames and Pelham-street.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY FOR SALE

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of first Quality GROCERIES, at Wholesale and Retail.

SHIP and FAMILY STORES put up in the neatest manner, and at the shortest notice.

☞ Articles to answer as recommended.

Newport, Nov. 20.

New-York Ale.

FIFTEEN Barrels New York Ale just received and for sale by

GEORGE ENGS,
No. 170, Thames-street.

Newport, July 10.

Richmond & Rogers

Have for sale at Store, No. 134, Thames-street,

20,000 wt. COFFEE, entitled to debenture.
85 Hhds MOLASSES.
3 Pipes & bbls. Country GIN
2 do. 4th proof Cognac Brandy.
26 Qr-casks L. P. Madeira Wine.
7 half-pipes do Do
8 baskets sweet Oil

Cash liberally advanced on Goods consigned for public or private sale.

Newport, June 17.

NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon Court of Probate of the town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of DAVID HUNTINGTON, late of Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, give notice, that six months longer from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we shall attend for that purpose, at our respective dwellings at any time during said period

JONATHAN BOWEN
JOB. TOWNSEND. } *Com'rs*

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

ELIZABETH HUNTINGTON, *Exec'x*
DAVID WILLIAMS, *Executor.*

Newport, 5th of 7th mo. 1814.

NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Exeter, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of BENJAMIN LEWIS, late of said Exeter, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their respective claims, and that we shall attend for that purpose, at our respective dwellings at any time during said period

JEFFERY HAZARD
LILLIBRIDGE BARBER } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

JOB H. TILLINGHAST, *Adm'r*

Exeter, July 4, 1814

Silas Dean,

Has for sale, at his store, No. 67 Thames-street, and at his store on the Wharf, the following Goods:—

BLACK and blue superfine Broadcloths; cassimeres; Marseilles vestings; fine cotton shirtings and cambricks; dimities, shawls, white threads, needles, bales blue India Goods, black silk velvets; fancy do for vests, with a variety of other goods.

On the Wharf.

Rum, Madeira Wine, Coffee, cordage, Flour, Salt, Nutmegs & Cloves.
40 casks Rice
100 barrels Boston bay Mackerel.
50 do. Shad—50 half barrels Do.
100 barrels Cod Oil.
40 do. Salmon—40 half bbls Do.
40 half-barrels Mackerel.
300 boxes smoked Herring.
20 Hhds Lime
Anchors, cables and cambooses

Also, A Brig of 50 Tons, built of the best materials

Newport, April 22.

New Feather-Beds and Feathers.

LIVE Geese and Fowl Feathers, and Feather Beds, from 80 to 3 Dollars, kept constantly for sale by

ABRAHAM BARKER,
No. 2, Charles-street

Likewise, An assortment of MATTRESSES, of every description, constantly for sale as above.

Newport, August 4. 3m

FOR SALE,

THE Ship RAPID, burthen 367 Tons, and the Ship WILLIAM & HENRY, burthen 304 tons.—Both Ships are well found, and have been sheathed with cedar boards, plained, and painted with verdigreese.—Apply to C. COOK, or C. GYLES.

Newport, April 2.

HOUSE TO LET.

Will be LEASED for One or more Years

THAT convenient and central stand, late occupied by Capt. B. ELDRED in Mill street, near the Red Market.—It is very commodious for private Boarding, or for a house of public Entertainment; a part of which is also calculated for a Grocery store. Terms may be known by application to

CRANSTON & SHAW.

Newport, July 8

William White,

Has for sale, at No. 11, Long-Wharf

3 Hhds. first quality Rum
2 Pipes do. Gin.
5 do. Malaga Wine
1 do. Lisbon do.
20 bbls. Muscovado Sugar
2 chests hyson-skin Tea
1 do souchong do
10 qr-chests Bohea do
20 sacks cassia.
10 do candles—5 do. soap
33 kegs butter—2000 wt. cheese

Also, A general assortment of Groceries as usual.

Newport, Nov. 4

John B. Lyon,

Has for sale, at No. 6 Lyon's, and No. 4, Scott's Wharf,

30,000 lbs. Green COFFEE, in hhds. and bbls. entitled to debenture.
50 bbls. mess and 50 do. prime Beef.
60 do. prime Pork;
200 do. in large barrels
50 pieces Russia Duck
75 do. Ravens do.

Sheathing-boards and Nails, constantly on hand, at No. 6, Lyon's wharf, where Ship-Stores, &c. are put up at the shortest notice.

Newport, March 17.

Jones & Rathbone,

Have for Sale,

500 Boxes Candles.
300 do. Soap
250 barrels Superfine Flour
10 Tons Archangel Hemp
850 Hhds. retailing Molasses
162 Boxes Havanna brown Sugar.
65 Hhds. West-India Rum
200 bags debenture Coffee.

They respectfully offer their services as Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, and refer for information respecting their establishment, to Messrs. JOHN G. & SAMUEL WHITEMORE, of Newport.

Providence, April 22.

Cranston & Shaw,

Have for Sale at their Store,

450 Hhds. retailing MOLASSES
27 Hhds. Ditto SUGAR
20 Tierces & 35 bbls Do.
14 Hhds 3d proof RUM
50 barrels Superfine Flour
100 do ship Bread
30 Bags Pimento.

Newport, June 10

Laws of the State.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER

Have just received,

A Few copies of the Laws of this State, in 3 vols.

Stationary and School Books,

Of every description, furnished (*wholesale and retail,*) by R. & B. at the usual moderate prices.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

Have on hand, as usual,

An extensive Assortment of BOOKS in the various departments of Literature which will be sold, wholesale and retail as low as at any Book-Store in America.

The NEW PUBLICATIONS of merit are regularly received and for sale as above.

Gentlemen of the Law, and others will be furnished at short notice, with any Book they may want.

July 2, 1814.

Oil.

A FEW Barrels of Summer and Winter strain'd OIL, for sale by

RHODES & CAHOONE.

Newport, July 29.

FOR SALE,

AN excellent FARM, situated in Portsmouth, about half a mile from Bristol Ferry, containing about 60 Acres of good Land, with a two-story Dwelling-house, stable, crib and other out-houses, all in good repair.—Said Farm contains an orchard of about 2 1-2 acres of good Fruit trees.—The Farm is in the best state of cultivation, and is well watered.—For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN ANTHONY.

Portsmouth, August 5

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a very valuable FARM, pleasantly situated in Canaan, South Society, in the county of Litchfield, State of Connecticut, containing about 350 Acres with a large and convenient Dwelling House, two barns and out houses—It lies on the Housatonic River, and within about one mile of the great Falls, a place remarkably well calculated for all kinds of water works; where there are now several mills of various descriptions; iron works, furnace and other manufacturing establishments. A turnpike road passes through said Farm near the centre. Much of the land is of the first quality for mowing and pasturing, very level and free from stones; and a small proportion is well calculated for ploughing. It contains a great supply of wood and timber for fencing and other purposes, and also of water. The Farm may be very conveniently divided into two. The whole is offered for sale together, or one half, as may be most agreeable to the purchaser. The price is considered very moderate, not exceeding on an average 30 dollars per acre. A liberal credit may be had and an indisputable title given,—As the purchaser will look for himself a more particular description is deemed unnecessary. It is however confidently believed, that there is no Farm in the State of Connecticut, for sale, of equal quality, so well calculated to enrich the cultivator.—If not sold, the Farm will be leased the next season. For further information, inquire of the subscriber at Hartford, or of Mr. NATHANIEL STEVENS, of Canaan, North society.

JONATHAN BRACE.

Hartford August 29 6w

Soda Water Establishment

Noel Pelecan,

HAS the pleasure of announcing to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Town of Newport and its vicinity, that they may be constantly supplied at his Store, No 108, Thames-Street, Newport, with the first quality SODA WATER, commencing on Saturday, the 11th instant, manufactured by Mr. JOSEPH CAAR, upon the most correct chemical principles. The beneficial effects of this salutorious Water, have, for the last two years greatly augmented the demand for it; which at the same time through want of care, skill, proper attention, and a variety of circumstances, its value has been depreciating in this town. The experience of mankind has long established the extensive utility of SODA WATER. The Proprietor having the most convenient accommodation for Ladies and Gentlemen, he flatters himself that he shall receive a due share of public support, to enable him to prosecute, with success, his establishment.

This pungent and acidulated Water has been directed by Medical men and is well known to produce desirable effects, in many common and troublesome complaints, it is a complete remedy against scarness of the stomach, commonly called heart burns, and in cases of indigestion and weakness of the stomach, it is found very useful gradually restoring the appetite and with it the tone of the organs; it is a preventative of many of the diseases of the stomach and bowels which proceed from acidity; and for the same reasons it in most cases removes or prevents the sick head-ache; it has proved advantageous in the gout, as those who have taken this Water for the gravel, have been cured of both diseases, by means of SODA.—It may be taken to the quantity of a pint, or more daily, at three stated periods, morning, noon, and night, one hour previously to the several meals of the day. In addition to its Medical qualities, it is a very refreshing and grateful drink, especially after heat and fatigue and may be made a complete substitute for beverage of a deliterious nature: with Wines and Sugar, it is very grateful.

Newport, June 8.

NEWPORT MERCURY.

Printed and published by *ROUSMANIERE & BARBER*, opposite the Brick-Market.

[*Price* $2 *per Annum*.—$1 *in Advance*.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1814. [VOL. LII.—NO. 2739.]

Reviews.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
Have just received,

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, No. 43 and 44;—and QUARTERLY REVIEW, No's. 18, 19 & 20.—Subscribers are requested to call for their Numbers.

Also, just received,

The REPORT of the Trial of Brig. Gen. WM. HULL, commanding the North-Western Army.—Taken by Lieut. Col. FORBES, of the 42d regt. Infantry, and a supernumerary member of the Court.

A FEW copies of LORD BYRON's WORKS, containing all his Poems, original and translated, from the latest London edition.

September 17, 1814.

Notice.

THE Proprietors of the REDWOOD LIBRARY are notified, that their Annual Meeting will be holden on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, 1814, at 3 o'clock P. M. at the Library Room.—A general and punctual attendance is requested, as business essentially important to the Institution will than be laid before the Company.

ROBERT ROGERS, *Secretary*.
Newport, Sept. 16.

Merinos—at Auction.

TO be sold at Public Auction, on the 27th inst. at XI o'clock A. M. at Capt. TANNER's, near the stone bridge, in Tiverton,

2 Rams, 3 years old }
1 do 2 do } wt. from 130 to 140.
1 do lamb }

12 Ewes, part imported, and the remainder 2 years old, yearlings and lambs.

The above sheep are of the Paular and Escurial breeds, and have been pronounced by good judges to be of a superior quality. They may be seen a week previous to the sale, at THOMAS BARKER's one mile north of the bridge. The conditions will be cash.

DAVID BUFFUM.
Newport, 9th mo. 14th, 1814.

Evening School.

MR. FRASER will open his EVENING SCHOOL (if it may please Providence) on the Evening of MONDAY, the 3d of October next.—Education will be Two Dollars per quarter.

N. B.—The Ladies will be accommodated with a Room by themselves.

Newport, Sept. 16.

Notice.

JOHN RODMAN's EVENING SCHOOL will commence on *Monday Evening*, the 19th instant.—Terms, per quarter $ 2—per mouth 83 cents—per week 25 cents.

Newport, Sept. 3.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber's EVENING SCHOOL for teaching the common branches of Literature, will commence on MONDAY, the 26th inst.—He has room for about ten more steady boys in his Day School.

D. WEBB.
Newport, Sept. 9.

To Let,

And possession given the 1st of October,

THAT large and convenient Dwelling-House with the Garden, stable, &c. situated in Thames-street, formerly occupied by Capt. James Dockray.—For terms, &c. apply at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

August 27, 1814.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS at the Term of the Supreme Judicial Court held at Newport on the first Monday of March 1814. the underfigned were by said Court appointed Commiffioners or Affignees on the eftate of WILLIAM G. BURROUGHS, of said Newport, who had obtained the benefit of an Act passed in June 1756, entitled, "An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors."—Notice is therefore hereby given to his creditors, to exhibit and prove to us their respective claims againft said eftate, within nine months from the 7th day of March laft.

BENJAMIN B MUMFORD, }
NICHOLAS TAYLOR, } *Com'rs.*
PETER P. REMINGTON. }
Newport, Sept. 9, 1814.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber informs the Public,

THAT he has taken the Store formerly occupied by Mr. P. O. RICHMOND, where he offers for sale a general assortment of Fancy and staple GOODS, adapted to the season, comprising many scarce and valuable articles not generally to be had; among which are:—Fine, plain and figur'd Leno's, book muslins and cambrics, elegant fancy 6-4 and 8-4 shawls, bombazetts and wildbores of all colours, elegant corded and plain pink, blue and buff Ginghams; black lutestrings and cambrics; super glazed and undress'd cambrics; muslins, sarsnets, cambrics, linen do. thread laces, cotton do. very fine; linenen threads, white, red, green and black Flannels.

Also, A few cases fancy Muslins and Cambrics, partially damaged, which will be sold very cheap.

The subscriber will sell the above Goods for Cash only, not doubting the prices will be a sufficient inducement for those who wish to buy cheap, to call and see before making their purchases.

ALANSON RICHMOND.

N. B.—New-York, Connecticut and Mafsachusetts Bank Bills, will be received at par for Goods as above.

Newport, Sept. 16. 3w

Notice.

THE subscriber having relinquished the retail business, requests all persons indebted either by Note or Book Account, to call and make payment in all this month; all Accounts not settled in that time will be given to another person for collection.

P. O. RICHMOND.

N. B.—A few cases of prime Goods are offered by the case or piece, as low as can be purchased in Boston.

Newport, Sept. 16.

New Goods.

ENGLISH and French DRY-GOODS, consisting of Calicoes, Cambrics and Ginghams, jaconet, cambric and book Muslins, white and colored levantine and florence Silks; do. do. Sattins; Canton and Italian Crapes; paper, pound and fine Pins; silk and kid Gloves, &c. &c.

Also, of American Manufacture, Sheetings, shirtings, ginghams, yarns, &c.—a very large supply.

Likewise, An addition of Stationary, School and Juvenile Books.

The above are just received, and for Sale at

JAMES HAMMOND's
CIRCULATING LIBRARY AND DRY-GOODS STORE,
NO. 104, THAMES-STREET.
Newport, August 19. tf

William White,

Has just received and for sale, at No. 11, Long-Wharf,

23 coils Cordage, of different sizes.
1 mooring chain, wt. 10c. 2q. 14lbs. length 45 fathoms.
260 pair lads Shoes, at 4s per pair
1600 cod hooks
13 dozen jack knives

A quantity of Tin Ware, consisting of sauce pans, cullenders, stew pans, and horn lanterns.

16 dozen sailors strip'd shirts, of the first quality.

A few barrels prime Beef, and 300 bushels Salt.

The above articles will be sold for cash, lower than can be purchased in the State.

Newport, Sept. 15.

FOR SALE,

By the subscriber, at his shop, No. 15, Spring-street.

A QUANTITY of Cotton, Linen and coarse RAGS, and old Junk.—Apply to SAMUEL I. GREENE.

Newport, Sept. 2.

Patronage.

A FEW additional copies of PATRONAGE, by *Maria Edgeworth*, may be had at ROUSMANIERE & BARBER's Book and Stationary Store.

Newport, July 9.

NEW WORKS.

Just Published, and for Sale by
ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

ELEMENTS of the PHILOSOPHY of the HUMAN MIND—By *Dugald Stewart*, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, &c. &c. —Volume *second*.—Price in neat boards, $2 25.

The *first* Volume of this work was published upwards of twenty years ago, and has been much and deservedly celebrated. The present is now reprinted from a volume just arrived from Europe.

Also, just received,

A new supply of DUFIEF's FRENCH DICTIONARY and NATURE DISPLAYED.

A further supply of GOETZ OF BERLICHINGEN, translated from the German, by *WALTER SCOTT*.

Analectic Magazine

Subscriptions are received at this Office, for this very valuable MAGAZINE.—The No. for July is just received.—Price $5 per year.

Writing-Paper.

Just received, and for sale as above,

100 Reams best Hartford Foolscap No. 1 Writing PAPER.—And 250 Reams Burbank's Foolscap, Pot, and Letter PAPER—which will be sold by the single ream, or quantity, at the Manufactory prices.

Also—A supply of superfine Demy, Medium and Cartridge Paper, and 120 reams fine Wrapping-Paper.

Account-Books.

Constantly for Sale,

A Large Assortment of BLANK-BOOKS, made of the best materials, which will be sold (wholesale or retail) as cheap as at any Book-Store or Manufactory, in New-England.

BOOK BINDING

Of every description, executed in the best manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

August 6, 1814.

New and Fashionable GOODS

Thomas H. Mumford,

No. 119, Thames-street.

HAS just received a fresh supply of choice DRY GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching season, which he is determined to sell very low for cash, consisting of:—Superfine and common Broadcloths and Cassimeres; silk, woolen and cotton vestings; black, white, yellow and red flannels; blue and dress devonshire kerseys; English, India and American shirtings; Linens from 3s. to 7s6 per yard; fancy and plain leno's; India and scotch book muslins; white and coloured cotton cambrics 3-4 4-4 and 6-4; an elegant assortment of CALICOES, glazed and undressed; pick and pound pins; coloured and black bombazetts; coat and vest plated and gilt buttons; do do navy ditto; lace half handkerchiefs; London and common ginghams; black and coloured lutestrings; Italian and Canton crapes; men's and women's beaver and kid gloves; silk and cotton laces; plain and corded velvets; women's pocket handkerchiefs, white and coloured edges; bandanno and flag handkerchiefs; velvet bindings, nankeens, ribbons, &c. &c.

T. H. MUMFORD contemplating a speedy removal from Newport, earnestly calls upon all persons indebted to him by Note or Account, to settle the same without delay, as it is necessary his business should be closed by the last of September next; he tenders his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for their patronage during a period of 8 years, and will endeavour to merit their approbation, in disposing of his present stock of Goods at reduced prices.

Newport, August 20.

NOTES,

Of the BANKS in this Town, printed on *STAMPED PAPER*, are for sale at this Office.

[illegible]

FROM THE NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

MR. EDITOR,

AT this moment of INVASION, when the defence of every thing we hold dear has excited a noble enthusiasm among all ranks and professions, it may not be amiss to publish the following INSTRUCTIONS, in order that our zeal in the sacred cause of our country may be regulated and made effective by the power of discipline. They are from one of the first military characters in Europe, whose country was about to be invaded by a formidable and ambitious enemy. The war has now assumed a character on our sea board when it would be base and criminal in the highest degree to remain any longer in a state of apathy. In its present stage we must be *united*, active, and persevering, as well as courageous and disciplined, or we are gone. Supineness and indifference at this crisis would argue a moral and political depravity which I trust will be found to be the portion of none but of corrupt, traitorous, degenerate, or dastardly souls. I feel confident there are few such who get a living, and have become wealthy among us, or are protected by our laws.

MILITARY INSTRUCTIONS.

"Whoever shall throw away his arms in action whether officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier, unless it appears that they are so damaged as to be useless, either under pretence of taking up others of a better sort, or for any cause whatsoever, must expect to be tried by a Court Martial for the crime.

If a sergeant leaves the platoon he is appointed to, or does not take upon himself the immediate command of it, in case the officer falls, such sergeant will be tried for his life, as soon as a court martial can be conveniently assembled. Neither officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier is to leave his platoon, or abandon the colours for a slight wound. While a man is able to do his duty and can stand and hold his arms, it is INFAMOUS to retire.

The battalion is not to shout or cry out, upon any account, whatsoever, although the rest of the troops should do it, till they are ordered to charge with their bayonets; in that case, and when they are upon the point of rushing upon the enemy, the battalion may give a warlike shout, and rush in. Before the battalion is marching towards the enemy, the officer commanding a platoon is to be at the head of his men, looking frequently back upon them, to see that they are in order: the sergeant in the mean while taking his place in the interval; and the officers are not to go to the platoon till they have their orders, or a signal so to do, from the commanding officer of the battalion, and this will only be given a little before the action begins. If the battalion should be crowded at any time, or confined in their ground, the captain or officer, commanding a grand division, may order his center platoon to fall back, till the battalion can extend itself again, so as to take up its usual ground.

All the officers upon the left of the colours are to be upon the left of their platoons; the captain of the piquet is to be upon the left of his piquet, and the ensign in the centre. Every grand division, consisting of two companies as they now are, is to be told off into three platoons to be commanded by a captain, a lieutenant, and an ensign, with a sergeant to each. The rest of the officers, and non-commissioned officers, are to be distributed in the rear, to complete the files, to keep the men to their duty, and to supply the place of the officers and sergeants that may be killed or dangerously wounded.

Every musqueteer is to have a couple of spare balls, an excellent flint in his piece, another or two in his pouch, and as much ammunition as he can carry.

A soldier that quits his rank or offers to fly, is to be instantly put to death by the officer who commands the platoon, or by the officer or sergeant in the rear of that platoon. A soldier does not deserve to live who will not fight for his country, and the laws by which he is protected.

If a non-commissioned officer or private man is missing after an action, and joins his company afterwards unhurt, he will be reputed a fugitive and a coward, and will be tried for his life. The drummers are to stay with their respective companies, and to assist the wounded men.

Every officer, and every non-commissioned officer, is to keep strictly at his post and platoon, from the beginning to the end of an action, and to preserve all possible order and obedience. The confusion occasioned by the loss of men [illegible] body, will require every [illegible] est attention to his duty. When the files of a platoon are disordered by the loss of men, they are to be completed afresh with all expedition, in which the officers and non-commissioned officers in the rear are to be aiding and assisting. Officers are not to go from one part of a battalion to another, without orders, upon any pretence whatsoever.

The light companies of the battalion are never to pursue the enemy without particular orders so to do; the piquet and grenadiers will be detached for that purpose, and the battalion is to march in good order to support them. If the firing is ordered to begin by platoons, either from the wings or from the centre, it is to proceed in a regular manner till the enemy is defeated, or till the signal is given to attack them with the bayonets. If we attack a body less in extent than the battalion, the platoons in the wings must take care to direct their fire obliquely, so as to strike the enemy. The officer is to inform the soldiers of his platoon before the action begins, where they are to direct their fire, and they are to take good care to destroy their adversaries. There is no necessity for firing very fast; a cool, well levelled fire, with the pieces carefully loaded, is much more destructive and formidable than the quickest fire in confusion.

The soldiers are to take their orders from the officers of the platoon, and he is to give them with all possible coolness and resolution.

If a battalion in a front line should give way, and retire in disorder towards the second line, every other platoon, or every other company, is to march forward a little, leaving intervals open for the disordered troops to pass through; and after they are gone by, the battalion forms in one front, and moves forward to take the post in the first line, from whence the broken battalion retired. If a battalion on either flank gives way, and is defeated, the piquet or grenadier company whichever it may happen to be, is to fall back immediately, without any confusion, to protect that flank of the regiment.

If the order of battle be such (and the country admits of it) that it is necessary to make breaches in the enemy's line, for the cavalry to fall in upon them, the grand divisions of the regiment are to form a firing column of three platoons in depth, which are to march forward and pierce the enemy's battalion in four places, that the cavalry behind us may get in amongst them and destroy them. In such an attack, only the first of the three platoons should fire, and immediately present their bayonets and charge. These four bodies are to be careful not to run into one another in their attack but to preserve the intervals at a proper distance. All the attacks in the night are to be made with the bayonet, unless when troops are posted with no other design than to alarm, harrass and fatigue the enemy, by firing at their out-posts, or into their camp.

All parties that are intended to fire upon the enemy's columns of march, upon their advanced guard or their rear, are to post themselves so as to be able to annoy the enemy without danger, and to cover themselves with slight breast-works of sod behind the hedges, or with trees, and walls or ditches, or any other protection, that if the enemy return the fire, it may do no mischief. These little parties to keep their posts till the enemy prepares to attack with a superiority, upon which they are to retire to some other place of the same kind, and fire in the same manner—constantly retiring when they are pushed. But when a considerable detachment of foot is posted to annoy the enemy in their march, with orders to retire when attacked by a superior force, the country behind is to be carefully examined, and some parties sent off early to post themselves in the most advantageous manner to cover the retreat of the rest: this is always to be done in all situations when a considerable body is ordered to retire. If an entrenchment is to be attacked, the troops should move as quick as possible towards the place, not in a line, but in little firing columns of three or four platoons in depth, with small parties between each column, who are to fire at the top of the parapet when the columns approach, to divert the enemy's fire, and to facilitate their passing the ditch and scrambling over the parapet, which they must endeavour to do without loss of time. It is to very little purpose to fire at men who are covered with an entrenchment, but by attacking in the manner abovementioned one may hope to succeed.

If the battalion attacks another of nearly equal extent, whose flanks are

not covered, the grenadiers and piquet may be ordered to detach themselves and surround the enemy, by attacking the flank and rear, while the light companies charge in front. The grenadiers and piquet should therefore be accustomed to this sort of movements, that they may execute their orders with a great deal of expedition.

If the centre of the battalion is attacked by a column, the wings must be extremely careful to fire obliquely, and that part of the battalion against which the column marches, must reserve their fire, and if they have time to put two or three bullets in their pieces it must be done. When the column is within about 20 yards they must fire with good aim, which will necessarily stop them a little. This body may then open from the centre, and retire by files towards the wings of the regiment, while the neighbouring platoons wheel to the right and left, and either fire, if they are loaded, or close up and charge with their bayonets.

The loss of the field officers will be supplied (if it should happen) by the captains, who will execute the plan of the regiment with honour. If the battalion should have the misfortune to be surprised in their quarters (or in a post which they are not commanded to defend) by a great superiority, they have but one remedy, which is, to pierce the enemy's lines in the night, and set off. In this case, the battalion attacks with their ranks and files closed, and with their bayonets fixed, and without firing a shot. They will be formed in order of attack, suited to the place they are in, the troops they are to charge, and the nature of the country through which they are to pass.

If the battalion attacks the enemy's camp or quarters in the night, all possible means will be used, no doubt, to surprise them but if they are found in arms, they are to be vigorously attacked with the bayonet. It is needless to think of firing in the night, because of the confusion it creates, and the uncertainty of hitting any object in the dark.

A column that receives the enemy's fire, and falls immediately in among them, must necessarily defeat them and create very great disorder in their army."

JOMINI.

By the Mail.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 16.

Particulars of the Attack on, and the Repulse of the British from Baltimore

The scenes which we have witnessed here for the last four days, although full of alarm and danger, have given our fellow-citizens a confidence in each other and in the preparations made for the defence of this city, which has almost removed every fear of our ultimate success. To give even a sketch of the transactions which have just passed in our view, with correctness, we are aware is not, at this time, practicable. The inaccuracies in the following outline we hope will meet with that indulgence which is due to the occasion.

The British force that advanced up the Bay on Saturday last reached the mouth of the River on Sunday morning; the vessels containing the troops proceeded to North Point about 12 miles South East of Baltimore and commenced debarking during the night; the Frigates, Bomb Ketches and Barges entered the River, and approached the Fort and City.

Between 3 and 4000 of the enemy effected a landing at North Point during the night of Sunday and Monday morning and commenced their march towards this city. They were met about three miles from their landing by Gen Stricker, having under his command the infantry of the 3d Brigade, the York Volunteers, a company of Artillery, with some Cavalry and Riflemen, amounting to 3000. These troops had arrived the evening before on the ground where they prepared to give the enemy battle, who advanced slowly under cover of the woods.—About noon, a small party of about 150 Infantry and Riflemen were detached from our line to reconnoitre; they provoked an attack from the enemy which soon after became general along the front line of troops composed of the 5th Regiment (with the York Volunteers) under Col. Sterett, the 27th Regiment under Col. Long, and Capt. Montgomery's Artillery.

From the disposition which it was judged proper to make of our troops, not more than one half of them were engaged; these, although wholly militia fought with a bravery and perseverance highly honourable to them and destructive to the enemy. The action continued about an hour and a quarter, and during the last quarter the firing of musketry was rapid and incessant.

Severely galling as it was, our troops bore it with firmness and returned it with energy until the enemy by superior numbers and out flanked them, when they were ordered to retreat—and even then it was with difficulty that the repeated commands of their officers, who saw the imminent danger of their being surrounded, could induce them to retire.

Our loss during the action is killed and wounded although not so great in number, was distressing on account of the value of the lives so lost. Every man who fell or was injured, was a respectable citizen, for whom a large circle of intimate friends and relatives felt deeply interested. The only officer killed on our side was James L. Donaldson, Esq. Adjutant of the 27th Regiment, and one of the Delegates from this city to the General Assembly of this State—a number of our officers were wounded, but we have not sufficient information to particularize; we wish, however, the pleasure to hear that none of their wounds are dangerous.

The loss of the enemy, if we may credit the accounts given by some deserters and prisoners, greatly exceeded ours in number, but what principally compensated (if any thing could compensate) for the death of our brave and respected fellow citizens, was the loss sustained by the British army in the death of their enterprising, brave, and, we may justly add, respectable commander General Ross—The hero of Bladensburg; the captor and destroyer of our capitol was doomed to meet his fate from militia, of whom he had spoke with contempt; and, the citizen soldiers of Baltimore have the honor of retrieving in some degree, our national character from the disgrace sustained at the seat of government, by the destruction of the successful leader of that daring invasion.

After the action our troops retired towards Baltimore, and were followed slowly and at a distance by the enemy; who approached, on Tuesday within two miles of our entrenchments. Preparations were making by our Major General to cut off their retreat, and Gen. Winder with the Virginia militia were detached for that purpose. But the enemy discovering or suspecting the design, decamped suddenly in the night and embarked with great precipitation, only a few of them being taken prisoners, although closely pursued, in their rapid retreat.

Much praise is due to the Virginia militia, and indeed to the troops generally called here to our aid, for their active vigilance and patriotic endurance of fatigue, which has been incessant and extremely harrassing for the last four days. They enjoy however the gratifying consciousness of having contributed to protect our homes, and every thing dear to us, from the attack of ruthless invaders.

On Tuesday morning, at 6 o'clock, the first division of the enemy's fleet, consisting of 6 bomb-ketches, some rocket-ships and barges, with a number of frigates, were formed beyond the reach of the guns of Fort M'Henry, when they commenced the bombardment of that Fortress. The firing continued near 24 hours without any intermission; during which time 1500 bombs were sent at us. On Wednesday morning from 12 to half past 2, the frigates, sloops of war and barges, within gun shot, kept up a tremendous and incessant roar, which was answered and repelled with the greatest spirit and firmness by Major Armistead and his garrison in Fort M'Henry, and the officers and men of the battery at the Lazzaretto, North side of the Basson, the six gun battery, and Fort Covington on Patapsco south Branch.

During more than an hour an incessant blaze of fire was emitted from the naval semi-circle of several miles, north east and south of the Fort. The fire from the Forts was equally animated and constant. At one time, a rocket ship and five barges passed through the shower south of Fort M'Henry and cheered, thinking themselves sure of reaching the cove at the south west end of the city, whence they could, unobserved, have gained the town; but as they passed from the 42's of the great fortress, the narrow channel brought them under the 18's and 24's of the redoubt batteries; here, crippled and discouraged, barges began to tow out the disappointed squadron. The Fort being warmly besieged at every angle, continued the cannonade till the fleet drew out to their line of safety, two and a half miles. The bombardment continued till day-light, when the fleet was called off. There were four men killed and about 30 wounded in Fort M'Henry, during the gallant defence.

Brigadier-Gen. Winder, in public orders, has congratulated his division, particularly that part of it, engaged in Fort M'Henry, for the successful termination of the severe duty which they had been called to sustain, for four days successively; and which they maintained with great firmness and intrepidity, though assailed by an incessant shower of shot and shells.

Sept. 18

The last intelligence from the enemy's fleet is, that they are standing down the river, whether for the purpose of renewing the attack by taking a new position, or for the purpose of observation, or to await the arrival of other reinforcements, is not known, and conjecture is worse than idle—they have shewn no recent intention of renewing the assault. The spirits of our countrymen are firm and undaunted; the city is calm and prepared vigorously to stand upon the defensive. A flag to-day brought up a complete list of the prisoners on board the British fleet, amounting to 89.—The Admiral acknowledged that there were more than that number confined on board, whose names should be given as soon as ascertained. Another flag goes down to-morrow for the purpose of supplying them with refreshments, necessaries, &c.

Mr. Key of this place arrived yesterday evening in a flag which was sent down before the attack, and detained until yesterday—he states, that the officers of the enemy spoke of going to Poplar Island to repair some of the vessels—and from thence to proceed to Halifax, but he believes this to be far from their intention.

VERMONT.

BURLINGTON, SEPT. 16.

SPLENDID SUCCESS!

Defeat of the British both by Land and Water.

By the politeness of gentlemen direct from Plattsburgh, we have been favored with the particulars of the brilliant success of our land and naval forces on the 11th inst.

The action between the fleets commenced about 9 o'clock, A. M. in Plattsburgh Bay. The British commander, with a moderate breeze in his favour, bore down upon Com. M'Donough, and received his fire at about 60 rods distance. The contest which continued 2 hours and 25 minutes, terminated in the capture of the British ship, brig, and two sloops. The most determined bravery was displayed on both sides.

The following account of the force and loss of both fleets, was received directly from Com. M'Donough, and written down on the spot, by a gentleman of this place. It may be relied on as correct so far as the indefatigable attention of the Commodore to the wounded and the burial of the dead, and the fidelity of the British officers, have enabled him to ascertain the facts.

BRITISH.

	Guns.	Men.	Kill.	W'd.
Ship,	39	300	50	60
Brig,	16	120	20	30
Sloop formerly Eagle,	11	40	8	10
Sloop do Growler,	11	40	6	10
11 Gun-Boats,	16	550		
Total,	93	1050	84	110

Two or three of the gun-boats sunk, the remainder escaped. Humanity, in this instance, triumphed over fame.—The assistance of the men in our gallies being required to save some of the large vessels from sinking, they were recalled by the Commodore from the pursuit of the British.

AMERICAN.

	Guns.	Men.	Kill.	W'd
Saratoga, ship,	26	210	25	30
Eagle, brig,	20	120	13	27
Ticonderoga, schr.	17	110	6	6
Preble, sloop,	7	30	1	1
10 Gun-Boats,	16	330	3	3
Total,	86	820	49	67

Among the British officers killed were Com. Downie and 3 Lieut's.—The American officers killed were Lieut's. Gamble and Stansbury, (the latter of whom was knocked overboard and not found,) and sailing master Carter.

The British officers taken are Capt. Pring and 6 or 8 Lieut's. The wounded have been paroled, and sent to the Isle Aux Noix.

The British ship is a fine vessel of her class, having two gun-decks in her bow and stern, and mounting, among her guns, 28 long 24 pounders, a battery of which few frigates in the British navy can boast. This remark was made by a British officer who was taken.

SHOWING THE LAND FORCES

A constant firing was kept up during the day. A cannonading was maintained from the British batteries against our fort, while a division of the army attempted to cross the Saranac above Plattsburgh, and to attack our militia in flank. They were met by the Green Mountain Militia and repulsed with loss. The whole British army decamped at night, and returned to Canada.

The Militia of Vermont—the Green Mountain Boys—have acquired and maintained the reputation of soldiers; they merit the applause of their country. They have gallantly volunteered to defend the soil of Americans, and the retreat of the British army is an evidence of the estimation in which they were held by our enemies.

The Vermont Militia were commanded by Major General Strong, who displayed throughout, the intrepidity and firmness of the soldier. Every voice is loud in his praise.

We cannot but consider the events of this day as glorious to the Americans, and highly important to this section of the country. Considering the great disparity between the naval forces, and the dreadful odds at which Commodore M'Donough fought, we are astonished at the result. The British ship and brig were new vessels of the first order and perfectly prepared for action. Their superiority in guns and men was great. They chose their own time and were enable to take advantages by their position. Nor was it of trivial importance that they fought in full view of the whole British army where Gov. Prevost commanded in person. This must have induced them to fight desperately. But the gallant tars of America have again been victorious. Once more have they triumphed, and glory and honor await them.

The fortunate issue of this battle is the best eulogium upon the character of the intrepid M'Donough. Had he not been the bravest among the brave, victory would never have perched upon his standard. He achieved all that a magnanimous officer could effect, and merits all that a grateful people can bestow.

The American and British officers, who fell in the late memorable engagement, were honorably interred on Wednesday last. The coffins of the American officers, covered with the flags of their vessels, were taken on board a boat from the Com's. ship, and followed by him and his officers in another boat, to the British ship, where they took on board the deceased British officers, covered with the flags of their own vessels, and followed by their survivors, proceeded to the shore. During the procession, minute guns were fired from the Com's ship.

Immediately on their landing, they were received by a large escort of infantry and artillery, and joined by a number of the officers of the army. As they proceeded to the public burying ground, minute guns were fired from the fort. At the graves there was a discharge of musquetry and artillery. The procession was thronged by a numerous concourse of citizens. Although the afternoon was very rainy, the ceremony was conducted in such a manner as to convince our enemy that we have not been forgetful of the respect shown to Lawrence and others.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Plattsburgh September 14th, 1814.

The Governor-General of the Canadas, and commander in chief of the British forces in North-America, having invaded the territories of the United States, with the avowed purpose of conquering the country as far as Crown Point and Ticonderoga, there to winter his forces with a view to further conquest, brought with him a powerful army and flotilla. An army amounting to fourteen thousand men, completely equipped and accompanied by a numerous train of artillery and all the engines of war—men who had conquered in France, Spain, Portugal, the Indias, and in other parts of the globe, and led by the most distinguished generals of the British army. A flotilla also superior to ours in vessels, men and guns, had determined at once to crush us both by land and water.

The Governor General after boasting of what he would do and endeavouring to dissuade the loyal inhabitants of the United States from their allegiance by threats and promises as set forth in his proclamation and order, fixed his head-quarters at the village of Champlain to organize his army and to settle the government of his intended conquests.—On the second day of the month he marched from Champlain, and on the fifth appeared before the village of Plattsburgh with his whole army, and the 11th, the day fixed for the general attack, the flotilla arrived.

The enemy's flotilla at 8 in the morning passed Cumberland Head, and at 9 engaged our flotilla at anchor in the bay of the town, fully confident of crushing in an instant the whole of our naval force, but the gallant Commodore Macdonough in the short space of two hours obliged the large vessels to strike their colors, whilst the gallies saved themselves by flight. This glorious achievement was in full view of the several forts, and the American forces had the satisfaction of witnessing the victory.—The British army was also so posted on the surrounding heights, that it could not but behold the interesting struggle for dominion on the Lake. At the same hour the fleets engaged, the enemy opened his batteries on our forts, throwing hundreds of shells, balls and rockets, and attempted at the same time to cross the Saranac at three different points to assault the works. At the upper ford he was met by the militia and volunteers, and after repeated attempts was driven back with considerable loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. At the bridge near the village he was repulsed by the pickets and brave riflemen under Capt. Grovesnor and Lts. Hamilton and Riley, and at the bridge in town he was foiled by the guards, block houses and the artillery of the forts served by Capt. Brooks, Capts. Richards and Smith, and Lieuts. Mountford, Smith and Cromwell. The enemy's fire was returned with effect from our batteries, and by sun set we had the satisfaction to silence seven batteries which he had erected, and to see his column retiring to their camp beyond the reach of our guns.

Thus beaten by land and water, the Governor General withdrew his artillery and raised the siege. At 9 at night, sent off his heavy baggage, and under cover of the darkness retreated with his whole army towards Canada, leaving his wounded on the field, and a vast quantity of bread, flour and beef, which he had not time to destroy, besides a quantity of bombshells, shot, flints and ammunition of all kinds, which remain at the batteries and lie concealed in the ponds and rivers. As soon as his retreat was discovered, the light troops, volunteers and militia were ordered in pursuit, and followed on far as Chazy, capturing several dragoons and soldiers, besides covering the escape of hundreds of deserters, who continue still to be coming in. A violent storm and continued rain of rain prevented the brave volunteers and militia from further pursuit.

Thus have the attempts of the invader been frustrated by a regular force of only fifteen hundred men—a brave and active body of militia of the State of New-York under Gen. Mooers, and volunteers of the respectable and patriotic citizens of Vermont, led by Gen Strong and other gentlemen of distinction. The whole not exceeding two thousand five hundred men.

The British forces being now either expelled or captured, the services of the Volunteers and Militia may be dispensed with.

Gen. Macomb cannot however, permit the Militia of New-York and the Volunteers of Vermont, to depart without carrying with them the high sense he entertains for their merits. The zeal with which they came forward in defence of their country when the signal of danger was given by the general, reflects the highest lustre on their patriotism and spirit. Their conduct in the field has corresponded with the laudable motives, which led them into it. They have deserved the esteem of their fellow-citizens and the warm approbation of their commanders. They have exemplified how speedily American citizens can be prepared to meet the enemies of their country.

In testifying his sense of the merits of the troops, the General cannot but express his sorrow and regret for the loss of some brave and virtuous citizens, and for those who have been wounded. This loss no doubt will be keenly felt by their friends and countrymen, but at the same time will be borne with that fortitude and resignation which become good citizens and good christians. The affection of the general will accompany his brave associates in arms wheresoever they may go, nor will any thing give more pleasure than opportunities of testifying to them individually, by actions as well as words, the high regard he cherishes for them.

The General in the name of the United States, thanks the Volunteers and the Militia for their distinguished services, and wishes them a happy return to their families and friends.

ALEXANDER MACOMB.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 20.

INTERESTING.

The subsequent particulars, we have from a gentleman, who left Baltimore on Friday last, and who conversed with Mr. Skinner, on his arrival:—

Mr. Skinner, who went down in a flag, with Mr. Monroe's letter, was detained on bord the fleet 12 days, and was not released until after the attack on Baltimore. This gentleman arrived at Baltimore between 8 and 9 o'clock on Friday night. He had a list of prisoners, 91 in number, then on board the fleet, taken at Washington, on the Bay shore, and at Baltimore, whom they intended to take to Halifax. About 30 of the above prisoners were taken at the late battle near North Point. Among them were Mr. William B. Buchanan, son of James A. Buchanan; Mr. Dorsey and others. During the battle at North Point, besides those already slain, we learn, that William M'Lellen, of the house of M'Lellan and Burrows, merchants, and Mr. Bird, clerk in the Baltimore Bank, were also killed.

Mr. S. also informs, that Gen. Ross was wounded twice: the first was by a musket or rifle ball, in the arm; the second wound was from a grapeshot, which struck him on the breast. This last wound proved mortal, as he died on a litter, while in a barge going on board. Our informant adds, that there is every reason to believe, that the officer, next in command to Gen. Ross, was also killed, as a British officer, with two epaulets, was found buried near the battle ground.

Mr. Skinner says the bomb vessels were very leaky, having been damaged in their late attack upon Fort M'Henry.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, SEPT. 22.

Vermont Election.

One of our Burlington letters, after giving some account of the late Victory on the Lake, subjoins the following Remarks on the late Election in Vermont:—

"I can also announce to you another Victory, perhaps little less glorious than that of the 11th—in the certainty of the re-election of Gov. CHITTENDEN, and his co-patriots. He deserves the love and confidence of his fellow-citizens:—He is principled against all wars of aggression; but the instant this became a defensive War, he engaged in it with a zeal and ardor beyond all praise. His presence animated our soldiery; and 4 or 5000 of them embarked cheerfully under his auspices to repel the *Invader*. They were commanded by Gen Strong. He is unquestionably elected by the People; and if he were not, and there were no choice by them, he would most assuredly be appointed by the Legislature. The Peace Counsellors are also elected, and by a still larger majority.—The Men of Blood, who voted for this

[illegible] and immensely expensive war, have all leave to stay at home. We may rely on the election, as Representatives to the 14th Congress, of the Hon. Chauncey Langdon, Daniel Chipman, Asa Lyon, Luther Jewett, Charles Marsh, and John Noyes—Men who form a galaxy of talent as well as independence and patriotism. It is truly said, " *To the interposition of Heaven we ascribed our glorious victory.*"

Penobscot Squadron.

Letters from the Eastward state, that the commander, Sir John Sherbroke, had left Castine and gone to Halifax, after dispatching one vessel to the Chesapeake and another to England; and that he had directed the expedition thereabouts to lie on their oars until further orders."

Though this article may be deemed [illegible], it should not occasion any relaxation of our energies—" The tiger first crouches before he leaps on his prey."

South Shore Invaded.

We have accounts from several places along the Southern Cape Shore, stating, that some British ships have been cruising there lately, and exacting ransom money from the inhabitants for the security of their vessels and salt-works; at Truro, they demanded 2000 dolls. but were persuaded to reduce the exaction to 1200; at Brewster, 4000; at Wellfleet, 3000; Orleans, similar demand. As these and many other places along the coast are defenceless, the inhabitants appear destined to be driven naked into the woods, or to pay tribute for their temporary security.

Newport,

SATURDAY, Sept. 24, 1814.

Town-Meeting.—On Monday last a meeting of the citizens of this town was held to consult on measures for our defence.—But one sentiment prevailed; not a man but was ready to defend his fireside against the foe to the last extremity. A committee of safety was appointed, and invested with power, in the name of the town, to make all practicable and necessary arrangements for its safety and defence. The Committee have been organized, and are exerting every faculty to forward the objects of their appointment.—Whether we are to be defended with effect, will, however, depend upon those who are bound "to provide for the common defence and the general welfare."—Should the Committee succeed in obtaining their zealous co operation, we may yet be saved.

The following gentlemen compose the Committee, viz —*Christopher Fowler, Daniel Sheldon, Henry Sherburne, Christopher G. Champlin, John L. Boss, Asher Robbins, William Ennis, William H. Vernon, Benjamin Hazard, Lewis Rousmaniere, Nathaniel Hazard, Richard K. Randolph, William S. N. Allan, Clarke Cook, Anthony Dixon, Silas Dean, John Murfey, George Hall, jun.* and *John C. Phillips.*

The recent conduct of the British demonstrates that the declarations of Admiral Cochrane were not merely menaces, intended to operate on our fears, in order to subdue us into concessions desired by his nation. In every quarter of our country, by sea and by land, the object of the enemy " to destroy and lay waste every assailable point," is too distinctly seen to be mistaken. Most gloriously for us, that which, perhaps, was little conceived by a nation ever backward to appreciate the character and spirit of our people, the first blow struck by its forces, a blow intended to inflict the sorest disgrace on us, and which, but for subsequent events, would have produced it, the devastation of the Capital of the United States, like an electric shock, has roused from its apathy our strength and ability, and has recoiled with increased force on the presumptuous aggresser. In a few days the public spirit has been raised from the lowest descent of despondency, to the proud elevation of triumphant confidence. We behold with inexpressible admiration and exultation, the gallant M'Donough confirming the claim to superior naval prowess, which we had before so frequently been entitled to advance; and our brave army on the shores of Champlain, under their able leader, convincing the enemy that our regulars are capable of maintaining the character they acquired at Chippowa, Bridgewater and Erie; while with similar and equally exalted feelings, we see our militia in that quarter, and at Baltimore, by their bravery and good conduct, giving them an assurance, that a serious national crisis will always draw from them their latent powers, and cause them to act as they ought always to act in a government of which they are almost the sole dependence.—To the enemy himself, it must now be evident that the system on which he has entered is as hopeless as it is unprincipled. His success at Washington, he will now learn, does not warrant future successes. He will be able to discriminate between the first attack of a disciplined and veteran soldiery, fresh from the battles of Europe, on men taken at the moment from the plough and from the desk, and subsequent encounters, when the latter have become familiarized with the appearance and mode of combat of the former: above all, he will impute the negligence of rulers that suffered the capital of a country to be taken, from the vigor of its people irresistably excited by the most powerful considerations to defend their soil and retrieve the national honor. The fall of Washington, now necessarily reflects no direct disgrace on the American people, but on those, whoever they are, *whose duty it was to provide for its safety.*—Let every American cherish a devotedness to the public weal, and the flame of patriotism, kindling from breast to breast, purified and directed by reason and experience, will excite to actions that will teach the enemy, that freemen, true to their purpose, and to themselves, ARE INVINCIBLE.

FROM THE NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

Mr. King.—We copy the following malignant article from the Court Gazette, to let our readers see with what party rancor every man of talents is assailed by the present administration, whenever they think the people are looking round them, for some better men to guide the destinies of the nation. Far be it from us to say that Mr. King would accept of a seat in the cabinet, if offered him; but of this we are very certain, that it will never will be offered him under the administration of Mr. Madison!—For notwithstanding the great cry which has lately been made by the predominant party, for union, in order that the country may be saved, we see no disposition in them to unite in any thing but their own destructive plans. They seem determined to sink the nation, rather than yield an atom of the power which they now hold. The federalists may unite with the administration in the invasion of Canada, if they will; they may also defend the country, which that administration has brought into the utmost danger, or see it destroyed; for very little have the democrats done, or will they do in the way of defence. It is a fact, that while Mr. King, against whom the calumny of the following article is aimed, has subscribed 20,000 dollars towards the loan for defence, there are men in the city of five times his wealth, who are continually bawling for the war, and yet have never subscribed a cent to the government or city loans, nor have they even contributed a cent towards the fortifications erecting for the defence of their own property, or performed a day's labor upon them. These men, notwithstanding this, as they are violent administration men, would be fit to hold any office of trust in the government, and though they would most assuredly disgrace the country, as the present incumbents have done, yet they could easily rid themselves of the odium, by laying every disaster to the influence of the federalists.

From the National Intelligencer, Sept. 14.

Some newspapers are propagating a rumor that Mr. King, of New-York, is probably to be invited to a place in the cabinet. For our parts, disclaiming all knowledge of what arrangements are to take place upon this head, we are at a loss to conceive of any possible foundation for such a rumor as this. Mr. King, who has professed himself a decided enemy to all the principles on which the war is waged! Mr King, who has done all in his power to render it unsuccessful! Mr. King, who attended Mr Gouverneur Morris' oration, and was one of the chief applauders of its abominably monarchical and universally detested sentiments! Are these among his claims to the confidence of the republican portion of the community? We confess for ourselves we have yet to learn the single claim he possesses. It is well known, that Mr. King and Mr. Hanson are considered the two leaders of the federal party in this country; the former in the Senate, the latter in the House of Representatives of the United States. Now, whatever merit these gentlemen may have, and be really entitled to in federal eyes, we humbly apprehend, that all republicans regard them differently, and that as little the one as the other is likely to be pointed out by their wishes as the depository of any part of their confidence.

The *National Intelligencer* says, Mr Secretary Armstrong was mistaken in his assertion, that Mr. Hanson was one of the deputation who waited on the President, soliciting the dismissal of the Secretary from the War Department; and indeed, as to the fact, that *any* deputation came *from Georgetown* on that occasion. The same paper also states, that Admiral Cochrane's late despatch was not received by the President until after the destruction of Washington.

Capt. CREIGHTON, of the Navy, arrived in town last evening.—We learn he is appointed to the command of the Flotilla stationed in this harbor.

COMMUNICATION.

The *Warren Baptist Association*, at its recent Convention in PROVIDENCE, taking into consideration the present calamitous condition of our country, Voted unanimously, to recommend to the Churches composing its body, and all others disposed to unite in the object, the religious observance of THURSDAY, the 29th instant, as a day of Humiliation' Fasting and Prayer.

BY LAST EVENING's MAIL.

BOSTON, SEPT 23.

There was nothing important by the Enterprise Stage last evening. The British fleet are said to have descended Chesapeake Bay from the Petapsco.—Com. Perry is at Philadelphia.

We received the New-York papers of Wednesday, which contain information from Albany to Monday. No news.

Fortunate Rencontre.

A gentleman from Portland informs, that Lt. Enoch Manning, who commanded the fort at Machias, and who blew it up, and escaped when the British squadron came there, proceeded with his 24 men who composed its garrison, to Penobscot River. On passing over to Frankfort he found a British detachment there after booty, who had loaded several small vessels with cocoa to carry off. They had compelled the inhabitants to bring the cocoa from the woods. He surrounded the house where the party were, and made prisoners of a Lieutenant, Midshipman and 12 men of the Bulwark, 74. The Lt. pretended to exhibit a flag, and claimed immunity for the party, but as they came to take off property and had arms in their barge, this pretext was not allowed to avail. Lt M. felt himself obliged to destroy their prize vessels as well as the British barge. The prisoners have been brought to Portland by Lieut. M

Niagara Frontier.

Nearly the whole of our Erie Fleet has descended that Lake to the vicinity of Fort Erie, and has brought reinforcements for our brave army there Many of the militia of New-York have volunteered and crossed the Niagara. Our forces thus augmented will probably become the assailants of the enemy, and will engage him, if he does not retreat, with every prospect of success. If we are successful, the road to Kingston is opened to Gen. Brown; and the depriving of the enemy on our frontiers of the means of injuring us, is consistent with the principle of *defensive* warfare.

From the Champlain Frontier.

A gentleman arrived in last evening's Stage, who left St. Albans on Saturday, and Burlington on Tuesday morning last—He brings no news. The British army, or part of it, were at Champlain, last accounts—a person arrived at St. Albans on Friday, direct from their camp, having been taken prisoner, and released Two regiments of their troops had reached the Isle of Noix.—It was stated that the enemy, when he retreated from Plattsburgh, left 300 wounded, in the care of three surgeons. Those slightly hurt, were afterwards paroled, and sent to the Isle of Noix. The report that 400 were made prisoners by our troops, was incorrect. Considerable number were, however, taken, including several officers, who were at Burlington. It was calculated the enemy lost (in killed, wounded, prisoners, &c.) about 2000 men.

LORD COCHRANE.

The public will recollect that a fraud was sometime since practised on the dealers in Stocks in London, by advancing their price by a forged piece of news. Lord Cochrane has been convicted of having been concerned in that business, and sentenced to imprisonment and the pillory. He, however, continues to assert his innocence, and has made a defence in Parliament, of which he was a member.

Lord Cochrane, however, after his defence, was voted out of Parliament, but it is said he has been re-elected.

Died,

At Dungeness, Cumberland Island (Georgia) Mrs. CATHARINE MILLER, relict of the late Gen. Nathaniel Greene, in the 60th year of her age.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT,
Sept. 24, 1814.

No enemy's vessels have been in sight from this town for several days past.

The Superb 74, left Block-Island on Sunday last, and anchored in Gardner's Bay on Monday.—Four frigates were at anchor in Gardner's bay on Wednesday last.

The Pactolus frigate left Tarpaulin Cove on Monday last, and anchored off New London on Tuesday.

A British brig from Ireland for Marimache, N. S. cargo whiskey, flour, pork, &c. arrived at Portland on Monday last, prize to the Surprise privateer of Baltimore.

Newport Gardner,

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport,

THAT he has commenced the Shoe-Blacking business at No. 4, Gardner's wharf; he has provided the best of blacking, and will clean boots, shoes, boot toops, ladies morocco shoes, &c. in the best manner, and on the most reasonable terms; constant attendance every day in the week, Sundays excepted

N. B.—Boots called for, and returned to any part of the town.

Newport, Sept. 22.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

In General Assembly,
September Session, A. D. 1814.

An Act in amendment of and addition to the Act entitled " An Act to Establish the Senior Class."

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly, and by the authority thereof it is enacted, That the Senior Class of the town of Providence shall constitute two companies; that of the towns of Newport and Jamestown, two companies; that of the town of Warwick, one company; that of the town of East-Greenwich, one company; and that of the town of Burrillville, one company. And that the Governor and Council of War district the towns of Newport and Jamestown into two companies, and the town of Providence into two companies, accordingly.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That his Excellency the commander in Chief shall order out the said Senior Class by companies or regiments for military discipline, as often as he, by and with the advice of the Council of War, shall judge expedient. And on the first Monday of September in every year, the said Senior Class shall meet by regiment, for the purpose of inspection and review, and shall then be reviewed by the Brigadier Generals respectively within whose brigade such regiment or regiments shall meet, and be inspected by the Brigade Inspector of such brigade, whose duty it shall be to make return to the Commander in Chief within thirty days next thereafter. And that said regiments be warned to meet as aforesaid by orders issued by the commanding officer of each regiment, in the same manner as the militia are warned to attend regimental trainings.

SECTION 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the commanding officers of the regiments aforesaid to make returns of their respective regiments once a year to his Excellency the Governor, and at such time as he shall appoint.

SECTION 4. And be it further enacted, That the Senior Class shall be liable to be called into actual service in common with the other military force, and to the like fines, forfeitures and disabilities, in all respects, as the militia of the State, during the continuance of the present war.

SECTION 5. And be it further enacted, That his Excellency the Governour, by and with the advice of the Council of War, shall appoint the officers of the Senior Class, for the present year, who shall be commissioned in the common form accordingly.

SECTION 6. And be it further enacted, That all persons exempted from military duty, either as permanent or temporary exempts, by the militia laws of this State, are included in the provisions of this act, except settled and ordained ministers of the gospel, and except also all persons who are exempted by virtue of an act entitled " An act for the relief of persons conscientiouly scrupulous against bearing arms, and for repealing certain laws heretofore enacted on that subject."

Ordered, That the Secretary cause this act to be published in all the newspapers printed in this State.

A true copy: Witness,
SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry*

Brigade Orders.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
Portsmouth, Sept. 15, 1814

IN pursuance of the 8th section of the Militia Laws of the State of Rhode-Island the Brigadier General of the First Brigade orders that the Regiments composing said Brigade rendezvous for Review and Inspection on the following days, completely armed and equipped, viz.—

The 1st Regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. ISAAC STALL, on Monday, the 3d day of October

The 4th Regiment, commanded by Lieut Col JONATHAN SLADE on Thursday, the 6th of October

The 10th Regiment commanded by Lt. Col. DAVID DURFEE jun on Friday, the 7th day of October

It is also required by the Brigadier General that the 7th section of the Militia Laws of this State, be punctually attended to by the respective Regiments and Companies composing said Brigade; the Commandants of the said Regiments will order their men to meet at an early hour, that the troops may be drawn up for inspection and review at 9 o'clock A. M. It is necessary to remind the officers and soldiers of the alarming situation in which our country is situated, and to impress on their minds the necessity at this time of being completely armed and equipt

By order of ANDREW M'CORRIE Esq. *Brigadier General, First Brigade,*
GORDON DICKSON, *Brig Insp 1st Brig*

FOR SALE,

AN excellent pair of PISTOLS, and an English GUN and BAYONET.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Sept. 24, 1814.

LOST.

A GREEN silk UMBRELLA, marked on the brass which slides on the handle, *N. Gorham.*—Whoever may have it, will oblige the owner by leaving it *soon* at the Office of the Newport Mercury, as he is about leaving town

Isaac Gould,

No. 176, Thames-street.

OFFERS for sale, for cash only, an assortment of superfine Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, black and other Bombazetts, Stockinetts, superfine Flannels, Ladies Cloths, with every kind of Trimmings.

He earnestly requests all who are indebted to him by Note or book Account to call and pay the same.—To all those of his former customers who have been punctual, he returns his most grateful thanks, and solicits a continuance of their favours.

Newport, Sept. 22.

Sheep.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a choice FLOCK of 100 SHEEP, principally Ewes, comprised chiefly of part blooded Merinos, of various grades, with a few plain or this country's breed.—*Also*, A full-blooded Merino BUCK.

The above are worthy the immediate attention of those who wish to procure a snug flock that warrants to them a rapid and highest improvement of the mixt merino breed, together with ample and increasing profit.—Apply to
SAMUEL COPP, jun.
Stonington, (Con) Sept. 14. tf

To be Sold at Public Auction,

At Little-Compton, on the Common, on the 1st day of Nov. at 3 o'clock P. M.

FOUR Merino RAMS, of as good breed as any imported.—Apply to
JOHN GRAY.
Little-Compton, Sept. 20.

Edinburgh Encyclopedia.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

Have just received,

THE 10th half Volume of the American Edition of the NEW EDINBURGH ENCYCLOPEDIA

Subscribers will please call, or send written orders for their Numbers; and, agreeably to the conditions in the Prospectus, payment will be expected on delivery

Sept. 10, 1814.

At a Special Town-Council,

Holden at Newport, Thursday, September 22, 1814.

WHEREAS it is represented unto this Town-Council that a number of suspicious Persons have been and are constantly coming into the Town, appearing to have no particular business, and many of them no visible means of subsistence.

It is therefore Voted and Resolved, That the 15th Section of the Act respecting Tavern Keepers, Innholders, &c &c be published in both the Newspapers printed in this Town.

It is further Voted and Resolved, That the Town Serjeant, Constables and Officers be and they are hereby required to be vigilant, and exert all their endeavours to detect all such suspicious characters, and give information thereof to the Town-Council.

By Order,
JONATHAN ALMY, *Council Clerk.*

SECTION 15th.—*And be it further enacted,* That in case any Tavern-Keeper innholder, victualler, or any other person whosoever inhabiting in any town within this State shall entertain or keep in his or her house any single person or family, being strangers, for more than one whole week from the time of their coming into such town, without giving notice thereof in writing to the President of the Town-Council, such person so offending shall forfeit and pay a fine of Seven Dollars for every such offence, to be recovered by the Town Treasurer of such Town, before an Justice or Warden to and for the use of such Town

NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of North Kingstown, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of EZRA SWEET, late of said North-Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed the creditors of said estate, to bring in and prove their respective claims, and that we shall attend for that purpose, at our respective dwellings at any time during said period.

THOMAS ALLEN
THOMAS G ALLEN } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to
SILAS ALLEN, *Adm'r.*
North Kingstown, Sept 5, 1814

NOTICE.

NEWPORT, ss.—*Clerk's Office, Court Common Pleas, 19th Sept. A. D.* 1814.

WHEREAS JACOB RICHARDSON Jun. of Newport in the county of Newport, Merchant has this day filed in said Office, the Act of the General Assembly at their June Sessions A. D 1814 granting him the benefit of an Act made and passed in June 1756, entitled " *An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors!*" This is therefore to notify the creditors of the said Jacob Richardson jun. that they be and appear if they think fit at the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, to be holden at Newport within and for the county of Newport, on the 1st Monday of November next, then and there to nominate Commissioners to receive and distribute the effects of the said Jacob Richardson, jun.

ROBERT ROGERS, *Clerk*

not covered, the grenadiers and piquet may be ordered to detach themselves and surround the enemy, by attacking the flank and rear, while the light companies charge in front. The grenadiers and piquet should therefore be accustomed to this sort of movements, that they may execute their orders with a great deal of expedition.

If the centre of the battalion is attacked by a column, the wings must be extremely careful to fire obliquely, and that part of the battalion against which the column marches, must reserve their fire, and if they have time to put two or three bullets in their pieces it must be done. When the column is within about 20 yards they must fire with good aim, which will necessarily stop them a little. This body may then open from the centre, and retire by files towards the wings of the regiment, while the neighbouring platoons wheel to the right and left, and either fire, if they are loaded, or close up and charge with their bayonets.

The loss of the field officers will be supplied (if it should happen) by the captains, who will execute the plan of the regiment with honour. If the battalion should have the misfortune to be surprised in their quarters (or in a post which they are not commanded to defend) by a great superiority, they have but one remedy, which is, to pierce the enemy's lines in the night, and set off. In this case, the battalion attacks with their ranks and files closed, and with their bayonets fixed, and without firing a shot. They will be formed in order of attack, suited to the place they are in, the troops they are to charge, and the nature of the country through which they are to pass.

If the battalion attacks the enemy's camp or quarters in the night, all possible means will be used, no doubt, to surprise them but if they are found in arms, they are to be vigorously attacked with the bayonet. It is needless to think of firing in the night, because of the confusion it creates, and the uncertainty of hitting any object in the dark.

A column that receives the enemy's fire, and falls immediately in among them, must necessarily defeat them and create very great disorder in their army." JOMINI.

By the Mails.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 16.

Particulars of the Attack on, and the Repulse of the British from Baltimore

The scenes which we have witnessed here for the last four days, although full of alarm and danger, have given our fellow-citizens a confidence in each other and in the preparations made for the defence of this city, which has almost removed every fear of our ultimate success. To give even a sketch of the transactions which have just passed in our view, with correctness, we are aware is not, at this time, practicable. The inaccuracies in the following outline we hope will meet with that indulgence which is due to the occasion.

The British force that advanced up the Bay on Saturday last reached the mouth of the River on Sunday morning; the vessels containing the troops proceeded to North Point about 13 miles South East of Baltimore, and commenced debarking during the night; the Frigates, Bomb Ketches and Barges entered the River, and approached the Fort and City.

Between 3 and 4000 of the enemy effected a landing at North Point during the night of Sunday and Monday morning and commenced their march towards this city. They were met about three miles from their landing by Gen Stricker, having under his command the infantry of the 3d Brigade, the York Volunteers, a company of Artillery, with some Cavalry and Riflemen, amounting to 3000. These troops had arrived the evening before on the ground where they prepared to give the enemy battle, who advanced slowly under cover of the woods.—About noon, a small party of about 150 Infantry and Riflemen were detached from our line to reconnoitre; they provoked an attack from the enemy which soon after became general along the front line of troops composed of the 5th Regiment (with the York Volunteers) under Col. Sterett, the 27th Regiment under Col. Long, and Capt. Montgomery's Artillery.

From the disposition which it was judged proper to make of our troops, not more than one half of them were engaged; these, although wholly militia, fought with a bravery and perseverance highly honourable to them and destructive to the enemy. The action continued about an hour and a quarter, and during the last quarter the firing of musketry was rapid and incessant.

Severely galling as it was, our front line bore it with firmness and returned it with effect until the enemy by superior numbers had out flanked them, when they were ordered to retreat—and even then it was with difficulty that the repeated commands of their officers, who saw the imminent danger of their being surrounded, could induce them to retire.

Our loss during the action in killed and wounded although not so great in number, was distressing on account of the value of the lives at risk. Every man who fell or was injured, was a respectable citizen, for whom a large circle of intimate friends and relatives felt deeply interested. The only officer killed on our side was James L. Donaldson, Esq. Adjutant of the 27th Regiment, and one of the Delegates from this city to the General Assembly of this State—a number of our officers were wounded; but we have not sufficient information to particularize; we have, however, the pleasure to hear that none of their wounds are dangerous.

The loss of the enemy, if we may credit the accounts given by some deserters and prisoners, greatly exceeded ours in number, but what principally compensated (if any thing could compensate) for the death of our brave and respected fellow citizens, was the loss sustained by the British army in the death of their enterprising, brave, and, we may justly add, respectable commander General Ross—The hero of Bladensburg; the captor and destroyer of our capitol was doomed to meet his fate from militia, of whom he had spoke with contempt; and, the citizen soldiers of Baltimore have the honor of retrieving in some degree, our national character from the disgrace sustained at the seat of government, by the destruction of the successful leader of that daring invasion.

After the action our troops retired towards Baltimore, and were followed slowly and at a distance by the enemy; who approached, on Tuesday within two miles of our entrenchments. Preparations were making by our Major General to cut off their retreat, and Gen. Winder with the Virginia militia were detached for that purpose. But the enemy discovering or suspecting the design, decamped suddenly in the night and embarked with great precipitation, only a few of them being taken prisoners, although closely pursued, in their rapid retreat.

Much praise is due to the Virginia militia, and indeed to the troops generally called here to our aid, for their active vigilance and patriotic endurance of fatigue, which has been incessant and extremely harrassing for the last four days. They enjoy however the gratifying consciousness of having contributed to protect our homes, and every thing dear to us, from the attack of ruthless invaders.

On Tuesday morning, at 6 o'clock, the first division of the enemy's fleet, consisting of 6 bomb-ketches, some rocket-ships and barges, with a number of frigates, were formed beyond the reach of the guns of Fort M'Henry, when they commenced the bombardment of that Fortress. The firing continued near 24 hours without any intermission; during which time 1500 bombs were sent at us. On Wednesday morning from 12 to half past 2, the frigates, sloops of war and barges, within gun shot, kept up a tremendous and incessant roar, which was answered and repelled with the greatest spirit and firmness by Major Armistead and his garrison in Fort M'Henry, and the officers and men of the battery at the Lazaretto, North side of the Bason, the six gun battery, and Fort Covington on Patapsco south Branch.

During more than an hour an incessant blaze of fire was emitted from the naval semi-circle of several miles, north east and south of the Fort. The fire from the Forts was equally animated and constant. At one time, a rocket ship and five barges passed through the shower south of Fort M'Henry and cheered, thinking themselves sure of reaching the cove at the south-west end of the city, whence they could, unannoyed, have burnt the town; but as they passed from the 42's of the great fortress, the narrow channel brought them under the 18's and 24's of the upper batteries; here, crippled and discouraged, barges began to tow out the disappointed squadron. The Fort being warmly besieged at every angle, continued the cannonade till the fleet drew out to their line of safety, two and a half miles. The bombardment continued till day-light, when the fleet was called off. There were four men killed and about 20 wounded in Fort M'Henry, during the gallant defence.

Brigadier-Gen. Winder, in public orders, has congratulated his division, particularly that part of it, engaged in Fort Mc'Henry, for the successful termination of the severe duty which they had been called to sustain, for four days successively; and which they maintained with great firmness and intrepidity, though assailed by an incessant shower of shot and shells.

Sept. 18

The last intelligence from the enemy's fleet is, that they are standing down the river, whether for the purpose of renewing the attack by taking a new position, or for the purpose of observation, or to await the arrival of other reinforcements, is not known, and conjecture is worse than idle—they have shewn no recent intention of renewing the assault. The spirits of our countrymen are firm and undaunted; the city is calm and prepared vigorously to stand upon the defensive. A flag to-day brought up an incomplete list of the prisoners on board the British fleet, amounting to 89.—The Admiral said that there were more than that number confined on board, whose names should be given as soon as ascertained. Another flag goes down to-morrow for the purpose of supplying them with refreshments, necessaries, &c.

Mr. Key of this place arrived yesterday evening in a flag which was sent down before the attack, and detained until yesterday—he states, that the officers of the enemy spoke of going to Poplar Island to repair some of the vessels—and from thence to proceed to *Halifax*, but he believes this to be far from their intention.

VERMONT.

BURLINGTON, SEPT. 16.

SPLENDID SUCCESS!

Defeat of the British both by Land and Water.

By the politeness of gentlemen direct from Plattsburgh, we have been favored with the particulars of the brilliant success of our land and naval forces on the 11th inst.

The action between the fleets commenced about 9 o'clock, A. M. in Plattsburgh Bay. The British commander, with a moderate breeze in his favour, bore down upon Com. M'Donough, and received his fire at about 60 rods distance. The contest which continued 2 hours and 23 minutes, terminated in the capture of the British ship, brig, and two sloops. The most determined bravery was displayed on both sides.

The following account of the force and loss of both fleets, was received directly from Com. M'Donough, and written down on the spot, by a gentleman of this place. It may be relied on as correct so far as the indefatigable attention of the Commodore to the wounded and the burial of the dead, and the fidelity of the British officers, have enabled him to ascertain the facts.

BRITISH.

	Guns.	*Men.*	*Kill.*	*W'd.*
Ship	39	300	50	60
Brig,	16	120	20	30
Sloop formerly Eagle,	11	40	8	10
Sloop do Growler,	11	40	6	10
11 Gun-Boats,	16	550		
Total,	93	1050	84	110

Two or three of the gun-boats sunk, the remainder escaped. Humanity, in this instance, triumphed over fame.—The assistance of the men in our gallies being required to save some of the large vessels from sinking, they were recalled by the Commodore from the pursuit of the British.

AMERICAN.

	Guns.	*Men.*	*Kill.*	*W'd.*
Saratoga, ship,	26	210	25	30
Eagle, brig,	20	120	13	27
Ticonderoga, schr.	17	110	6	6
Preble, sloop,	7	30	1	1
10 Gun-Boats,	16	350	3	3
Total,	86	820	49	67

Among the British officers killed were Com. Downie and 3 Lieut's.—The American officers killed were Lieut's. Gamble and Stansbury, (the latter of whom was knocked overboard and not found,) and sailing master Carter.

The British officers taken are Capt. Pring and 6 or 8 Lieut's. The wounded have been paroled, and sent to the Isle Aux Noix.

The British ship is a fine vessel of her class, having two gun-decks in her bow and stern, and mounting, among her guns, 28 long 24 pounders, a battery of which few frigates in the British navy can boast. This remark was made by a British officer who was taken.

BETWEEN THE LAND FORCES

A constant firing was kept up during the day. A cannonading was maintained from the British batteries against our fort, while a division of the army attempted to cross the Saranac above Plattsburgh, and to attack our militia in flank. They were met by the Green Mountain Militia and repulsed with loss. The whole British army decamped at night, and returned to Canada.

The Militia of Vermont—the Green Mountain Boys—have acquired and maintained the reputation of soldiers; they merit the applause of their country. They have gallantly volunteered to defend the soil of Americans, and the retreat of the British army is an evidence of the estimation in which they were held by our enemies.

The Vermont Militia were commanded by Major General Strong, who displayed throughout, the intrepidity and firmness of the soldier. Every voice is loud in his praise.

We cannot but consider the events of this day as glorious to the Americans, and highly important to this section of the country. Considering the great disparity between the naval forces, and the dreadful odds at which Commodore M'Donough fought, we are astonished at the result. The British ship and brig were new vessels of the first order and perfectly prepared for action. Their superiority in guns and men was great. They chose their own time and were enable to take advantages by their position. Nor was it of trivial importance that they fought in full view of the whole British army where Gov. Prevost commanded in person. This must have induced them to fight desperately. But the gallant tars of America have again been victorious. Once more have they triumphed, and glory and honor await them.

The fortunate issue of this battle is the best eulogium upon the character of the intrepid M'Donough. Had he not been the bravest among the brave, victory would never have perched upon his standard. He achieved all that a magnanimous officer could effect, and merits all that a grateful people can bestow

The American and British officers, who fell in the late memorable engagement, where honorably interred on Wednesday last. The coffins of the American officers, covered with the flags of their vessels, were taken on board a boat from the Com's. ship, and followed by him and his officers in another boat, to the British ship, where they took on board the deceased British officers, covered with the flags of their own vessels, and followed by their survivors, proceeded to the shore. During the procession, minute guns were fired from the Com's ship.

Immediately on their landing, they were received by a large escort of infantry and artillery, and joined by a number of the officers of the army. As they proceeded to the public burying ground, minute guns were fired from the fort. At the graves there was a discharge of musquetry and artillery. The procession was thronged by a numerous concourse of citizens. Although the afternoon was very rainy, the ceremony was conducted in such a manner as to convince our enemy that we have not been forgetful of the respect shown to Lawrence and others.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Plattsburgh, September 14th, 1814.

The Governor-General of the Canadas, and commander in chief of the British forces in North-America, having invaded the territories of the United States, with the avowed purpose of conquering the country as far as Crown Point and Ticonderago, there to winter his forces with a view to further conquest, brought with him a powerful army and flotilla. An army amounting to fourteen thousand men, completely equiped and accompanied by a numerous train of artillery and all the engines of war—men who had conquered in France, Spain, Portugal, the Indias, and in other parts of the globe, and led by the most distinguished generals of the British army. A flotilla also superior to ours in vessels, men and guns, had determined at once to crush us both by land and water.

The Governor General after boasting of what he would do and endeavouring to dissuade the loyal inhabitants of the United States from their allegiance by threats and promises as set forth in his proclamation and order, fixed his head-quarters at the village of Champlain to organize his army and to settle the government of his intended conquests.—On the second day of the month he marched from Champlain, and on the fifth appeared before the village of Plattsburgh with his whole army, and the 11th, the day fixed for the general attack, the flotilla arrived.

The enemy's flotilla at 8 in the morning passed Cumberland Head, and at 9 engaged our flotilla at anchor in the bay of the town, fully confident of crushing in an instant the whole of our naval force, but the gallant Commodore Macdonough in the short space of two hours obliged the large vessels to strike their colors, whilst the gallies saved themselves by flight. This glorious achievement was in full view of the several forts, and the American forces had the satisfaction of witnessing the victory.—The British army was also so posted on the surrounding heights, that it could not but behold the interesting struggle for dominion on the Lake. At the same hour the fleets engaged, the enemy opened his batteries on our forts, throwing hundreds of shells, balls and rockets, and attempted at the same time to cross the Saranac at three different points to assault the works. At the upper ford he was met by the militia and volunteers, and after repeated attempts was driven back with considerable loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. At the bridge near the village he was repulsed by the pickets and brave riflemen under Capt. Grovesnor and Lts. Hamilton and Riley, and at the bridge in town he was foiled by the guards, block houses and the artillery of the forts served by Capt. Brooks, Capts. Richards and Smith, and Lieuts. Mountford, Smith and Cromwell. The enemy's fire was returned with effect from our batteries, and by sun set we had the satisfaction to silence seven batteries which he had erected, and to see his column retiring to their camp beyond the reach of our guns.

Thus beaten by land and water, the Governor General withdrew his artillery and raised the siege. At 9 at night, sent off his heavy baggage, and under cover of the darkness retreated with his whole army towards Canada, leaving his wounded on the field, and a vast quantity of bread, flour and beef, which he had not time to destroy, besides a quantity of bombshells, shot, flints and ammunition of all kinds, which remain at the batteries and lie concealed in the ponds and rivers. As soon as his retreat was discovered, the light troops, volunteers and militia were ordered in pursuit, and followed as far as Chasy, capturing several dragoons and soldiers, besides covering the escape of hundreds of deserters, who continue still to be coming in. A violent storm and continued fall of rain prevented the brave volunteers and militia from further pursuit.

Thus have the attempts of the invader been frustrated by a regular force of only fifteen hundred men—a brave and active body of militia of the State of New-York under Gen. Mooers, and volunteers of the respectable and patriotic citizens of Vermont, led by Gen Strong and other gentlemen of distinction. The whole not exceeding two thousand five hundred men.

The British forces being now either expelled or captured, the services of the Volunteers and Militia may be dispensed with.

Gen. Macomb cannot however, permit the Militia of New-York and the Volunteers of Vermont, to depart without carrying with them the high sense he entertains for their merits. The ardor with which they came forward in defence of their country when the signal of danger was given by the general, reflects the highest lustre on their patriotism and spirit. Their conduct in the field has corresponded with the laudable motives, which led them into it.—They have deserved the esteem of their fellow-citizens and the warm approbation of their commanders. They have exemplified how speedily American citizens can be prepared to meet the enemies of their country.

In testifying his sense of the merits of the troops, the General cannot but express his sorrow and regret for the loss of some brave and virtuous citizens, and for those who have been wounded. The loss no doubt will be keenly felt by their friends and countrymen, but at the same time will be borne with that fortitude and resignation which become good citizens and good christians. The affection of the general will accompany his brave associates in arms wheresoever they may go, nor will any thing give more pleasure than opportunities of testifying to them individually, by actions as well as words, the high regard he cherishes for them.

The General in the name of the United States, thanks the Volunteers and the Militia for their distinguished services, and wishes them a happy return to their families and friends.

ALEXANDER MACOMB.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 20.

INTERESTING.

The subsequent particulars, we have from a gentleman, who left Baltimore on Friday last, and who conversed with Mr. Skinner, on his arrival:—

Mr. Skinner, who went down in a flag, with Mr. Monroe's letter, was detained on bord the fleet 12 days, and was not released until after the attack on Baltimore. This gentleman arrived at Baltimore between 8 and 9 o'clock on Friday night He had a list of prisoners, 91 in number, then on board the fleet, taken at Washington, on the Bay shore, and at Baltimore, whom they intended to take to Halifax. About 30 of the above prisoners were taken at the late battle near North Point. Among them were Mr. William B. Buchanan, son of James A. Buchanan; Mr. Dorsey and others During the battle at North Point, besides those already slain, we learn, that William M'Lellen, of the house of M'Lellan and Burrows, merchants, and Mr. Bird, clerk in the Baltimore Bank, were also killed.

Mr. S. also informs, that Gen. Ross was wounded twice: the first was by a musket or rifle ball, in the arm; the second wound was from a grapeshot, which struck him on the breast. This last wound proved mortal, as he died on a litter, while in a barge going on board. Our informant adds, that there is every reason to believe, that the officer, next in command to Gen. Ross, was also killed, as a British officer, with two epaulets, was found buried near the battle ground.

Mr. Skinner says the bomb vessels were very leaky, having been damaged in their late attack upon Fort M'Henry

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, SEPT. 23.

Vermont Election.

One of our Burlington letters, after giving some account of the late Victory on the Lake, subjoins the following Remarks on the late Election in Vermont—

"I can also announce to you another Victory, perhaps little less glorious than that of the 11th—in the certainty of the re-election of Gov. CHITTENDEN, and his co-patriots. He deserves the love and confidence of his fellow-citizens:—He is principled against all wars of aggression; but the instant this became a defensive War, he engaged in it with a zeal and ardor beyond all praise. His presence animated our soldiery; and 4 or 5000 of them embarked cheerfully under his auspices to repel the *Invader*. They were commanded by Gen Strong. He is unquestionably elected by the People; and if he were not, and there were no choice by them, he would most assuredly be appointed by the Legislature. The Peace Counsellors are also elected, and by a still larger majority—The Men of Blood, who voted for this

...necessarily and immediately expansive far, have all leave to stay at home. ...may rely on the election, as Representatives to the 14th Congress, of the Hon. Chauncey Langdon, Daniel Chipman, Asa Lyon, Luther Jewett, Charles Marsh, and John Noyes—Men who form a galaxy of talent as well as independence and patriotism. It is truly said, "*To the interposition of Heaven is ascribed our glorious victory.*"

Penobscot Squadron.

Letters from the Eastward state, that the commander, Sir John Sherbrooke, had left Castine and gone to Halifax, after dispatching one vessel to the Chesapeake and another to England; and that he had directed the expedition thereabouts to lie on their oars until further orders."

Though this article may be deemed ..., it should not occasion any relaxation of our energies—"The tiger first crouches before he leaps on his prey."

South Shore Invaded.

We have accounts from several places along the Southern Cape Shore, stating, that some British ships have been cruising there lately, and exacting ransom money from the inhabitants for the security of their vessels and salt-works; at Truro, they demanded 2000 dolls. but were persuaded to reduce the exaction to 1200; at Brewster, 4000; at Wellfleet, 3000; Orleans, similar demand. As these and many other places along the coast are defenceless, the inhabitants appear destined to be driven naked into the woods, or to pay tribute for their temporary security.

Newport,

SATURDAY, Sept. 24, 1814.

Town-Meeting.—On Monday last a meeting of the citizens of this town was held to consult on measures for our defence.—But one sentiment prevailed; not a man but was ready to defend his fireside against the foe to the last extremity. A committee of safety was appointed, and invested with power, in the name of the town, to make all practicable and necessary arrangements for its safety and defence. The Committee have been organized, and are exerting every faculty to forward the objects of their appointment.—Whether we are to be defended with effect, will, however, depend upon those who are bound "to provide for the common defence and the general welfare."—Should the Committee succeed in obtaining their zealous co-operation, we may yet be saved.

The following gentlemen compose the Committee, viz.—*Christopher Fowler, Daniel Sheldon, Henry Sherburne, Christopher G. Champlin, John L. Boss, Asher Robbins, William Ennis, William H. Vernon, Benjamin Hazard, Lewis Rousmaniere, Nathaniel Hazard, Richard K. Randolph, William S. N. Allan, Clarke Cook, Anthony Dixon, Silas Dean, John Murfey, George Hall, jun.* and *John C. Phillips.*

The recent conduct of the British demonstrates that the declarations of Admiral Cochrane were not merely menaces, intended to operate on our fears, in order to subdue us into concessions desired by his nation. In every quarter of our country, by sea and by land, the object of the enemy "to destroy and lay waste every assailable point," is too distinctly seen to be mistaken. Most gloriously for us, that which, perhaps, was little conceived by a nation ever backward to appreciate the character and spirit of our people, the first blow struck by its forces, a blow intended to inflict the sorest disgrace on us, and which, but for subsequent events, would have produced it, the devastation of the Capital of the United States, like an electric shock, has roused from its apathy our strength and ability, and has recoiled with increased force on the presumptuous aggressor. In a few days the public spirit has been raised from the lowest descent of despondency, to the proud elevation of triumphant confidence. We behold with inexpressible admiration and exultation, the gallant M'Donough confirming the claim to superior naval prowess, which we had before so frequently been entitled to advance; and our brave army on the shores of Champlain, under their able leader, convincing the enemy that our regulars are capable of maintaining the character they acquired at Chippewa, Bridgewater and Erie; while with similar and equally exalted feelings, we see our militia in that quarter, and at Baltimore, by their bravery and good conduct, giving them an assurance, that a serious national crisis will always draw from them their latent powers, and cause them to act as they ought always to act in a government of which they are almost the sole dependence.—To the enemy himself, it must now be evident that the system on which he has entered is as hopeless as it is unprincipled. His success at Washington, he will now learn, does not warrant future successes. He will be able to discriminate between the first attack of a disciplined and veteran soldiery, fresh from the battles of Europe, on men taken at the moment from the plough and from the desk, and subsequent encounters, when the latter have become familiarized with the appearance and mode of combat of the former: above all, he will expiate the negligence of rulers that suffered the capital of a country to be taken, from the vigor of its people irresistably excited by the most powerful considerations to defend their soil and retrieve the national honor. The fall of Washington, now necessarily reflects no direct disgrace on the American people, but on those, whoever they are, *whose duty it was to provide for its safety.*—Let every American cherish a devotedness to the public weal, and the flame of patriotism, kindling from breast to breast, purified and directed by reason and experience, will excite to actions that will teach the enemy, that freemen, true to their purpose, and to themselves, ARE INVINCIBLE.

FROM THE NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

Mr. King.—We copy the following malignant article from the Court Gazette, to let our readers see with what party rancor every man of talents is assailed by the present administration, whenever they think the people are looking round them, for some better men to guide the destinies of the nation. Far be it from us to say that Mr. King would accept of a seat in the cabinet, if offered him; but of this we are very certain, that it will never will be offered him under the administration of Mr. Madison!—For notwithstanding the great cry which has lately been made by the predominant party, for union, in order that the country may be saved, we see no disposition in them to unite in any thing but their own destructive plans. They seem determined to sink the nation, rather than yield an atom of the power which they now hold. The federalists may unite with the administration in the invasion of Canada, if they will; they may also defend the country, which that administration has brought into the utmost danger, or see it destroyed; for very little have the democrats done, or will they do in the way of defence. It is a fact, that while Mr. King, against whom the calumny of the following article is aimed, has subscribed 20,000 dollars towards the loan for defence, there are men in the city of five times his wealth, who are continually bawling for the war, and yet have never subscribed a cent to the government or city loans, nor have they even contributed a cent towards the fortifications erecting for the defence of their own property, or performed a day's labor upon them. These men, notwithstanding this, as they are violent administration men, would be fit to hold any office of trust in the government, and though they would most assuredly disgrace the country, as the present incumbents have done, yet they could easily rid themselves of the odium, by laying every disaster to the influence of the federalists.

From the National Intelligencer, Sept. 14.

Some newspapers are propagating a rumor that Mr. King, of New-York, is probably to be invited to a place in the cabinet. For our parts, disclaiming all knowledge of what arrangements are to take place upon this head, we are at a loss to conceive of any possible foundation for such a rumor as this. Mr. King, who has professed himself a decided enemy to all the principles on which the war is waged! Mr King, who has done all in his power to render it unsuccessful! Mr. King, who attended Mr Gouverneur Morris' oration, and was one of the chief applauders of its abominably monarchical and universally detested sentiments! Are these among his claims to the confidence of the republican portion of the community? We confess for ourselves we have yet to learn the single claim he possesses. It is well known, that Mr. King and Mr. Hanson are considered the two leaders of the federal party in this country; the former in the Senate, the latter in the House of Representatives of the United States. Now, whatever merit these gentlemen may have, and be really entitled to in federal eyes, we humbly apprehend, that all republicans regard them differently, and that as little the one as the other is likely to be pointed out by their wishes as the depository of any part of their confidence.

The *National Intelligencer* says, Mr Secretary Armstrong was mistaken in his assertion, that Mr. Hanson was one of the deputation who waited on the President, soliciting the dismissal of the Secretary from the War Department; and indeed, as to the fact, that *any* deputation came *from Georgetown* on that occasion. The same paper also states, that Admiral Cochrane's late despatch was not received by the President until after the destruction of Washington.

Capt. Creighton, of the Navy, arrived in town last evening.—We learn he is appointed to the command of the Flotilla stationed in this harbor.

COMMUNICATION.

The *Warren Baptist Association,* at its recent Convention in PROVIDENCE, taking into consideration the present calamitous condition of our country, Voted unanimously, to recommend to the Churches composing its body, and all others disposed to unite in the object, the religious observance of THURSDAY, the 29th instant, as a day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer.

BY LAST EVENING's MAIL.

BOSTON, SEPT. 23.

There was nothing important by the Enterprise Stage last evening. The British fleet are said to have descended Chesapeake Bay from the Petapsco.—Com. Perry is at Philadelphia.

We received the New-York papers of Wednesday, which contain information from Albany to Monday. No news.

Fortunate Rencontre.

A gentleman from Portland informs, that Lt. Enoch Manning, who commanded the fort at Machias, and who blew it up, and escaped when the British squadron came there, proceeded with his 24 men who composed its garrison, to Penobscot River. On passing over to Frankfort he found a British detachment there after booty, who had loaded several small vessels with cocoa to carry off. They had compelled the inhabitants to bring the cocoa from the woods. He surrounded the house where the party were, and made prisoners of a Lieutenant, Midshipman and 12 men of the Bulwark, 74. The Lt. pretended to exhibit a flag, and claimed immunity for the party, but as they came to take off property and had arms in their barge, this pretext was not allowed to avail. Lt. M. felt himself obliged to destroy their prize vessels as well as the British barge. The prisoners have been brought to Portland by Lieut. M

Niagara Frontier.

Nearly the whole of our Erie Fleet has descended that Lake to the vicinity of Fort Erie, and has brought reinforcements for our brave army there. Many of the militia of New-York have volunteered and crossed the Niagara. Our forces thus augmented will probably become the assailants of the enemy, and will engage him, if he does not retreat, with every prospect of success. If we are successful, the road to Kingston is opened to Gen. Brown; and the depriving of the enemy on our frontiers of the means of injuring us, is consistent with the principle of *defensive* warfare.

From the Champlain Frontier.

A gentleman arrived in last evening's Stage, who left St. Albans on Saturday, and Burlington on Tuesday morning last.—He brings no news. The British army, or part of it, were at Champlain, last accounts—a person arrived at St. Albans on Friday, direct from their camp, having been taken prisoner, and released. Two regiments of their troops had reached the Isle of Noix.—It was stated that the enemy, when he retreated from Plattsburgh, left 300 wounded, in the care of three surgeons. Those slightly hurt, were afterwards paroled, and sent to the Isle of Noix. The report that 400 were made prisoners by our troops, was incorrect. Considerable number were, however, taken, including several officers, who were at Burlington. It was calculated the enemy lost (in killed, wounded, prisoners, &c.) about 2000 men.

LORD COCHRANE.

The public will recollect that a fraud was sometime since practised on the dealers in Stocks in London, by advancing their price by a forged piece of news. Lord Cochrane has been convicted of having been concerned in that business, and sentenced to imprisonment and the pillory. He, however, continues to assert his innocence, and has made a defence in Parliament, of which he was a member.

Lord Cochrane, however, after his defence, was voted out of Parliament, but it is said he has been re-elected.

Died,

At Dungeness, Cumberland Island (Georgia) Mrs. CATHARINE MILLER, relict of the late Gen. Nathaniel Greene, in the 60th year of her age.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT,
Sept. 24, 1814.

No enemy's vessels have been in sight from this town for several days past.

The Superb 74, left Block-Island on Sunday last, and anchored in Gardner's Bay on Monday.—Four frigates were at anchor in Gardner's bay on Wednesday last.

The Pactolus frigate left Tarpaulin Cove on Monday last, and anchored off New London on Tuesday.

A British brig from Ireland for Marimache, N. S. cargo whiskey, flour, pork, &c. arrived at Portland on Monday last, prize to the Surprise privateer of Baltimore.

Newport Gardner,

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport,

THAT he has commenced the Shoe-Blacking business at No. 4, Gardner's wharf; he has provided the best of blacking, and will clean boots, shoes, boot tops, ladies morocco shoes, &c. in the best manner, and on the most reasonable terms; constant attendance every day in the week, Sundays excepted.

N. B.—Boots called for, and returned to any part of the town.

Newport, Sept. 22.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

In General Assembly,
September Session, A. D. 1814.

An Act in amendment of and addition to the Act entitled "An Act to Establish the Senior Class."

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly, and by the authority thereof it is enacted, That the Senior Class, of the town of Providence shall constitute two companies; that of the towns of Newport and Jamestown, two companies; that of the town of Warwick, one company; that of the town of East-Greenwich, one company; and that of the town of Burrillville, one company. And that the Governor and Council of War district the towns of Newport and Jamestown into two companies, and the town of Providence into two companies, accordingly.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That his Excellency the commander in Chief shall order out the said Senior Class by companies or regiments for military discipline, as often as he, by and with the advice of the Council of War, shall judge expedient. And on the first Monday of September in every year, the said Senior Class shall meet by regiment, for the purpose of inspection and review, and shall then be reviewed by the Brigadier Generals respectively within whose brigade such regiment or regiments shall meet, and be inspected by the Brigade Inspector of such brigade, whose duty it shall be to make return to the Commander in Chief within thirty days next thereafter. And that said regiments be warned to meet as aforesaid by orders issued by the commanding officer of each regiment, in the same manner as the militia are warned to attend regimental trainings.

SECTION 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the commanding officers of the regiments aforesaid to make returns of their respective regiments once a year to his Excellency the Governor, and at such time as he shall appoint.

SECTION 4. And be it further enacted, That the Senior Class shall be liable to be called into actual service in common with the other military force, and to the like fines, forfeitures and disabilities, in all respects, as the militia of the State, during the continuance of the present war.

SECTION 5. And be it further enacted, That his Excellency the Governour, by and with the advice of the Council of War, shall appoint the officers of the Senior Class, for the present year, who shall be commissioned in the common form accordingly.

SECTION 6. And be it further enacted, That all persons exempted from military duty, either as permanent or temporary exempts, by the militia laws of this State, are included in the provisions of this act, except settled and ordained ministers of the gospel, and except also all persons who are exempted by virtue of an act entitled "An act for the relief of persons conscientiously scrupulous against bearing arms, and for repealing certain laws heretofore enacted on that subject."

Ordered, That the Secretary cause this act to be published in all the newspapers printed in this State.

A true copy: Witness,
SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry*

Brigade Orders.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
Portsmouth, Sept. 15, 1814.

IN pursuance of the 8th section of the Militia Laws of the State of Rhode-Island the Brigadier General of the First Brigade orders that the Regiments composing said Brigade rendezvous for Review and Inspection on the following days, completely armed and equipped, viz.—

The 1st Regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. ISAAC STALL, on Monday, the 3d day of October.

The 4th Regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. JONATHAN SLADE on Thursday, the 6th of October.

The 10th Regiment commanded by Lt. Col. DAVID DURFEE jun on Friday, the 7th day of October.

It is also required by the Brigadier General that the 7th section of the Militia Laws of this State, be punctually attended to by the respective Regiments and Companies composing said Brigade; the Commandants of the said Regiments will order their men to meet at an early hour, that the troops may be drawn up for inspection and review at 9 o'clock A. M. It is necessary to remind the officers and soldiers of the alarming situation in which our country is situated, and to impress on their minds the necessity at this time of being completely armed and equipt.

By order of ANDREW M'CORRIE, Esq. *Brigadier General, First Brigade,*
GORDON DICKSON, *Brig Insp 1st Brig*

FOR SALE,

AN excellent pair of PISTOLS, and an English GUN and BAYONET.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Sept. 24, 1814.

LOST.

A GREEN silk UMBRELLA, marked on the brass which slides on the handle, *N. Gorham.*—Whoever may have it, will oblige the owner by leaving it *soon* at the Office of the Newport Mercury, as he is about leaving town

Isaac Gould,

No. 176, Thames-street.

OFFERS for sale, for cash only, an assortment of superfine Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, black and other Bombazetts, Stockinetts, superb Flannels, Ladies Cloths, with every kind of Trimmings.

He earnestly requests all who are indebted to him by Note or book Account to call and pay the same.—To all those of his former customers who have been punctual, he returns his most grateful thanks, and solicits a continuance of their favours.

Newport, Sept. 22.

Sheep.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a choice FLOCK of 100 SHEEP, principally Ewes, comprised chiefly of part blooded Merinos, of various grades, with a few plain or this country's breed.—*Also,* A full-blooded Merino BUCK.

The above are worthy the immediate attention of those who wish to procure a snug flock that warrants to them a rapid and highest improvement of the mixt merino breed, together with ample and increasing profit.—Apply to

SAMUEL COPP, jun.

Stonington, (Con.) Sept. 14. tf

To be Sold at Public Auction,

At Little-Compton, on the Common, on the 1st day of Nov. at 2 o'clock P. M.

FOUR Merino RAMS, of as good breed as any imported.—Apply to

JOHN GRAY.

Little-Compton, Sept. 20.

Edinburgh Encyclopedia.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

Have just received,

THE 10th half Volume of the American Edition of the NEW EDINBURGH ENCYCLOPEDIA

Subscribers will please call, or send written orders for their Numbers; and, agreeably to the conditions in the Prospectus, payment will be expected on delivery

Sept. 10, 1814.

At a Special Town-Council,

Holden at Newport, Thursday, September 22, 1814.

WHEREAS it is represented unto this Town-Council that a number of suspicious Persons have been and are constantly coming into the Town, appearing to have no particular business, and many of them no visible means of subsistence.

It is therefore Voted and Resolved, That the 15th Section of the Act respecting Tavern Keepers, Innholders, &c &c be published in both the Newspapers printed in this Town.

It is further Voted and Resolved, That the Town Serjeant, Constables and Officers be and they are hereby required to be vigilant, and exert all their endeavours to detect all such suspicious characters, and give information thereof to the Town-Council.

By Order,
JONATHAN ALMY, *Council Clerk.*

SECTION 15th.—*And be it further enacted,* That in case any Tavern-Keeper innholder, victualler, or any other person whosoever inhabiting in any town within this State shall entertain or keep in his or her house any single person or family, being strangers, for more than one whole week from the time of their coming into such town, without giving notice thereof in writing to the President of the Town-Council, such person so offending shall forfeit and pay a fine of Seven Dollars for every such offence, to be recovered by the Town Treasurer of such Town, before an Justice or Warden, to and for the use of such Town

NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of North Kingstown, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of EZRA SWEET, late of said North-Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed the creditors of said estate, to bring in and prove their respective claims, and that we shall attend for that purpose, at our respective dwellings at any time during said period.

THOMAS ALLEN, } *Com'rs.*
THOMAS G. ALLEN, }

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

SILAS ALLEN, *Adm'r.*

North Kingstown, Sept 5, 1814.

NOTICE.

NEWPORT, ss.—*Clerk's Office, Court Common Pleas, 19th Sept. A. D.* 1814.

WHEREAS JACOB RICHARDSON Jun. of Newport, in the county of Newport, Merchant has this day filed in said Office, the Act of the General Assembly, at their June Sessions, A. D. 1814, granting him the benefit of an Act made and passed in June 1756, entitled "*An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors.*" This is therefore to notify the creditors of the said Jacob Richardson jun. that they be and appear if they think fit at the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, to be holden at Newport within and for the county of Newport, on the 1st Monday of November next, then and there to nominate Commissioners to receive and distribute the effects of the said Jacob Richardson, jun.

ROBERT ROGERS, *Clerk*

Poetry.

The following sweet effusion of sensibility is copied from a London Paper.

THE PILGRIM.

DROP by drop the Angel pours,
Comfort every moment yours;
Guards the night and cheers the day,
Gently leading life away.

Every object, every thought,
Sweetly seen or kindly taught,
Dropping in the simple heart,
Unseen happiness impart.

Tho' the gloomy shades of night
Hide the hills, obscure the light
Cheerful *Hope*, with kindly ray,
Drops of comfort still convey.

Safely flowing down the tide,
Even o'er ocean's bosom wide,
Storms and tempests cease to fear,
Drops of peace shall meet you there.

Then cease to flutter, foolish *Fear*,
Sorrow, *Darkness*, dwell not here;
But *Light* and *Comfort*, drop by drop,
Raise the hopeful spirits up.

Then banish *Discontent's* sad pain,
Piety ne'er hoped in vain;
Drop by drop the Angel pours,
Peace, with *Virtue*, must be yours.

Lake ERIE.

IMMEDIATELY after this memorable achievement, two eminent Artists in Philadelphia were employed to repair to Lake Erie, to inspect the vessels engaged; to ascertain from the Officers, not only the position of the enemy's line and our own, at the commencement of the engagement—but every change of position during its continuance, and every incident connected with the battle. An inspection of the vessels, with the information derived from the Officers, enabled the artists to take the most accurate delineation of the whole engagement.

THESE DRAWINGS were in this Town on Monday last, and many of our citizens had the pleasure of viewing them.—They were examined by Com. PERRY, who pronounced the positions of the vessels, and the whole disposition of the battle, entirely correct.

From the above Drawings, Two Plates are now Engraving, in the like manner, by MURRAY, FAIRMAN, and TIEBOUT, of Philadelphia.—The Engravings will be 26 by 18 inches.—Price to Subscribers $7 for each Print.—We are authorised to say, that neither pains nor expense will be spared to render these Prints at once faithful to truth, and gratifying to the lovers of the Arts.

While the contemplation of our Naval Victories swells every American heart with lofty pride; we should cherish an honest gratitude towards the artists, who so faithfully commemorate them.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
WILL continue to receive Subscriptions for the above PRINTS for a few weeks longer.
May 28, 1814.

S. Kennedy & J. Webster,

No. 72, Chesnut-street, PHILADELPHIA.
Having obtained an Elegant and correct Likeness of

ALEXANDER,

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA,
Which they have put into the hands of Mr. EDWIN, *Engraver*, to be copied in his best style, and hope in a few weeks to have the pleasure of presenting the Citizens of the United States, with a highly finished Portrait of that great Man.

Price in the Sheet, $1 50
Elegantly Framed, 7 00

Philadelphia, June 18.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
Will receive Subscriptions, in NEWPORT, for the above PRINT.
July 2, 1814.

NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon Court of Probate of the town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of DAVID HUNTINGTON late of Newport, deceased, represented insolvent; give notice that six months longer from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we shall attend for that purpose at our respective dwellings at any time during said period.

JONATHAN BOWEN } Com'rs
JOB TOWNSEND. }

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to
ELIZABETH HUNTINGTON, *Exec'x.*
DAVID WILLIAMS, *Executor.*
Newport, 5 k at 7th mo. 1814.

G. W. Hoppin,

At his Store, third building south of the Market, and the same formerly occupied by Messrs. Bowers & Eddy, at the sign of Galen's Head,
HAS FOR SALE,

A GREAT and very extensive assortment of DRUGS and DYE-STUFFS, including many scarce and valuable articles, which have lately been imported;—a part of which are here enumerated, viz:

50 gallons of Alcohol
150 pounds of Balm. Capivi
80 Cantharides
100 Camphor
400 Peruvian Bark
100 Senna
200 Cream Tartar
100 Oil of Almonds
20 Oil of Peppermint
50 Oil of Mint
800 bottles of Castor Oil
3000 pounds of Red Saunders
500 Oil of Vitriol
400 Blue Vitriol
150 Quicksilver
20 barrels of Glaubers Salts
400 pounds of spirits of Sea Salts
150 fine Sponges
500 Aniseed
50 blood Root
100 Aqafortis, best English, a scarce and valuable article for Gold-smiths, Blue-diers, &c.
50 pounds Calomel
100 Liquorice Ball
500 Salt Petre
100 Gum Shellark
Venice Turpentine
Old Castile Soap
20 dozen of Riga Balsam
200 pounds of Burgundy Pitch
1000 Lump Magnesia

☞ Druggists can be supplied with Magnesia in any quantity, from me, as Agent for the sale in Providence.

500 pounds Philadelphia starch
1000 Gum Arabick
50 gross of Vials, assorted
100 pounds of Rhubarb
100 Columbo Root
50 Ether
300 gallons of sweet Oil
300 gross of bottle Corks
100 pounds of snake Root
500 Orange Peel
100 Sarsaparilla, Spanish
300 dozen of Windsor Soap
1000 pounds of Emery, from No. 1 to No. 8, inclusive, warranted of the first quality English, and well worth the attention of Agents of Factories, of Jewellers and Button-makers.
10 Tons of Logwood
1 ground Camwood
10 Fustick
3 Nicaragua Wood
2 Copperas
1 Pearl Ashes, &c. &c. &c

Physicians from the country, and others, as Agents of Factories, who are desirous of purchasing the above articles on the most liberal terms, are invited to call, when they may rest assured that great bargains shall be given them, either in Drugs or Dye-Stuffs, on the most extensive credit.

Medicine Chests, with appropriate printed directions, for long or short voyages, ready for sale. Physician and Family Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch, when required.
Providence, June 8. 3m

Daniel Sheldon,

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public,

THAT he has taken that large and convenient Fire-Proof STORE, No. 2, Market-square, where he will at all times be ready to receive GOODS on Commission, for public or private sale.—The utmost attention will be paid to the interests of those who may think proper to employ him
May 7, 1814.

CRANSTON & SHAW,
Offer at Private Sale on reasonable terms, at their store.

ONE Hundred Barrels superfine FLOUR.
400 barrels Cabin Bread.
100 do Pilot Do
30 Hhds. very nice Rum.
8 Pipes 4th proof Brandy.
57 boxes brown Sugar
34 Hogsheads Molasses
28 bbls Mess & 34 do. prime Beef
18 do. cargo No. 1 Do.
22 do. Refuse Do
60 boxes chocolate—82 do. candles.
47 do. Soap—14 do sweet Oil.
Newport, Nov 4.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed Executor to the last Will and Testament of
JAMES CAHOONE,
late of Newport, deceased, and having taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs, hereby requests all persons having demands upon said estate, to present them for settlement, and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.
S. CAHOONE, *Executor.*
Newport, March 10.

Silas Dean,

Has for sale, at his store, No. 67 Thames-street, and at his store on the Wharf, the following Goods:—

BLUE and blue superfine Broadcloths; cassimeres; Marseilles vestings; fine cotton shirtings and cambricks; dimities, shawls, white threads, needles, holes blue India Goods, black silk velvets; fancy do for vests, with a variety of other goods.

On the Wharf,
Rum, Madeira Wine, Coffee, cordage, Flour, Salt, Nutmegs & Cloves.
40 casks Rice
100 barrels Boston bay Mackerel.
50 do. Shad—50 half barrels Do.
100 barrels Cod Oil.
40 do. Salmon—40 half bbls Do.
40 half-barrels Mackerel.
300 boxes smoked Herring.
20 Hhds Lime
Anchors, cables and cambooses
Also, A Brig of 90 Tons, built of the best materials.
Newport, April 22.

New Feather-Beds and Feathers.

LIVE Geese and Fowl Feathers, and Feather Beds, from 20 to 5 Dollars, kept constantly for sale by
ABRAHAM BARKER,
No 2, Charles-street.
Likewise, An assortment of MATTRESSES, of every description, constantly for sale as above.
Newport, August 5. 3m

FOR SALE,

THE Ship RAPID, burthen 367 Tons, and the Ship WILLIAM & HENRY, burthen 304 tons.—Both Ships are well found, and have been sheathed with cedar boards, plained, and painted with verdigrease.—Apply to C. COOK, or C. GYLES.
Newport, April 2.

Jones & Rathbone,

Have for Sale,
500 Boxes Candles.
300 do. Soap
250 barrels Superfine Flour
10 Tons Archangel Hemp
850 Hhds. retailing Molasses
162 Boxes Havanna brown Sugar.
65 Hhds. West-India Rum
200 bags debenture Coffee.

They respectfully offer their services as Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, and refer for information respecting their establishment, to Messrs. JOHN G. & SAMUEL WHITEMORNE, of Newport.
Providence, April 22.

Cranston & Shaw,

Have for Sale at their Store,
450 Hhds. retailing MOLASSES
27 Hhds. Ditto SUGAR
20 Tierces & 35 bbls. Do.
14 Hhds 3d proof RUM
50 barrels Superfine Flour
100 do ship Bread
30 Bags Pimento.
Newport, June 10

S. T. Northam,

Has just received, and for Sale, By the Brigs Necessidad and Maria,
450 Hogsheads new crop MOLASSES
22 do. Green COFFEE.
50 Barrels brown SUGAR.
100 Boxes Ditto
6 Tons Logwood.
Newport, March 10.

Wheelwright & Lopez,

Have just received and for Sale,
3000 Bushels RYE.
250 barrels Philadelphia Superfine FLOUR.
150 Bushels yellow CORN.
Newport, July 16.

Wheelwright & Lopez

Offer at private sale, at their Store No. 72, Thames-street.
60 Boxes Havanna brown SUGAR.
60 Hhds & 70 bbls Muscovado Do.
10,000 wt. COFFEE entitled to double debenture
300 Hhds. retailing MOLASSES
10 Pipes GIN, 1st & 4th proof.
50 bbls prime Beef—20 do Pork
50 barrels Mackerell
50 bbls Tar—40 do Turpentine
50 pieces Russia Duck
5000 bushels Lisbon SALT
15 bags Tumeric
Spanish Segars.
Newport, April 9.

Molasses.

FIFTY Hogsheads best retailing MOLASSES, for sale by
RICHMOND & ROGERS
Newport, July 30.

Hall & Weld,

No. 1, Union-street, Boston, keep constantly for sale,

ALLUM	Sugar Lead
Argol	Sal Ammoniac
Aqua Fortis	Roch Allum
Arnatto	Tumeric
Copperas	Grain Tin
Cochineal	Logwood
Cream Tartar	Redwood
Ground Brasill	Fustic
Camwood	Nicaragua
Nicaragua	Clothiers' Jacks
Madder	shears
Nutgalls	screws
Oil Vitriol	brushes
Roman do.	coppers
Indigo	press plates
Verdigreese	and papers.

Clothiers and others may be supplied with the best warranted articles, on the best terms and lowest prices, for cash or approved credit.
Boston, June 21. 3m

Manufacturers

MAY be supplied with
Oil Vitriol
Roman do.
Aqua Fortis
Spirits of Salt
Sugar of Lead, and
Prussian Blue,
all American manufacture, and equal if not superior to any ever imported.—They are now offered for sale in large or small quantities at very reduced prices, by HALL & WELD,
No. 1, *Union-street.*
Boston, June 21. 3m

William Crooke,

At his Brick Store, No. 73, Corner of Thames and Pelham-street.
KEEPS CONSTANTLY FOR SALE
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of first Quality GROCERIES, at Wholesale and Retail.
SHIP and FAMILY STORES put up in the neatest manner, and at the shortest notice.
☞ Articles to answer as recommended.
Newport, Nov. 20.

Richmond & Rogers

Have for sale at Store, No. 134, Thames-street.
20,000 wt. COFFEE, entitled to debenture.
85 Hhds. MOLASSES.
3 Pipes & bbls. Country GIN
2 do. 4th proof Cognac Brandy.
26 Qr-casks L. P. Madeira Wine.
7 half-pipes do Do
8 baskets sweet Oil
Cash liberally advanced on Goods consigned for public or private sale.
Newport, June 17.

Notice.

WHEREAS the Freemen of the Town of NEWPORT, in Town-Meeting assembled, on the 22d inst. ordered a Tax of *Seven Thousand Five Hundred Dollars* to be assessed on the rateable Estates of the Inhabitants of said Town, to be collected and paid into the Treasury on or before the first day of January next.—The Inhabitants are therefore requested to bring in to either of the Subscribers a list of their rateable Estates within *Ten Days* from the date hereof, it being the time allowed by law.

All who have heretofore considered themselves agrieved by over taxation, will do well to attend to the above request, as any other representations may not receive that attention they may think they deserve.

ANTHONY DIXON, }
THOMAS BUSH, } *Assessors*
STEPHEN GOULD. }
Newport, August 31, 1814.

Caution.

MERCHANTS and others, are cautioned against purchasing the two following Bills of Exchange, which have been lost in the Pocket-book of the subscriber, on the road from New-York, viz:—One bill for £706 9s 6d, sterling, drawn by *Samuel Gray*.—One do. for £924 sterling, drawn by *Samuel Gray, Sylvanus Gray*, and *William Ray*.—Both bills drawn in favor of WILLIAM GRAY, and endorsed by him, at 30 days sight, on SAMUEL WILLIAMS, London.
THOMAS W. WARD.

If the above bills, or either of them should be discovered, it is requested that information may be given to the subscriber in Boston.—*One Hundred Dollars* Reward is offered for the Pocket-book and contents.
Boston, Sept. 1, 1814.

Oil.

FEW Barrels of Summer and Winter strain'd OIL, for sale by
RHODES & CAHOONE.
Newport, July 29.

Laws of this State

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER
Have just received,
A Few copies of the Laws of this State, in 3 vols.

Stationary and School Books,

Of every description, furnished (*wholesale and retail*,) by R. & B. at the usual moderate prices.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
Have on hand, as usual,
An extensive Assortment of BOOKS in the various departments of Literature which will be sold, wholesale or retail as low as at any Book-Store in America.
The NEW PUBLICATIONS of merit are regularly received and for sale as above.
Gentlemen of the Law, and others will be furnished at short notice, with any Book they may want.
July 2, 1814.

FOR SALE,

AN excellent FARM, situated in Portsmouth, about half a mile from Bristol Ferry, containing about 60 Acres of good Land, with a two-story Dwelling-house, stable, crib and other out houses, all in good repair.—Said Farm contains an orchard of about 2 1-2 acres of good Fruit trees.—The Farm is in the best state of cultivation and is well watered.—For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises.
JOHN ANTHONY.
Portsmouth, August 5.

TO LET,
And possession given the 20th August
THAT large and convenient Dwelling-House, corner of Thames-street and Washington-square, and now occupied by Capt. *Benjamin T. Coe*.—It is one of the best stands in Newport for a Grocery store and Boarding House.—For terms, &c. apply to DANIEL VAUGHN, or to
SAMUEL VAUGHN.
Newport, July 29.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from Fort Adams, Harbour of Newport, on the 14th inst. GEORGE W. PRATT, a Musician in the State Corps, born in Mansfield (Con.) 25 years of age, 5 feet 6 1-2 inches high, dark complexion, dark eyes and dark hair, by profession a distiller; had on when he deserted, a dark coat with green cuffs, striped pantaloons and round hat, and may be known by a scar on the left knee.—Said Pratt was enlisted by Lieut. Blake, in Bristol.—Any person who will apprehend said deserter, and deliver him to the Commanding Officer at Fort Adams, or to any officer of the State Corps, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges.
ADAM S. COE,
Capt. Infantry State Corps.
Fort Adams, Sept. 15, 1814.

20,000 dollars,

IN United States 6 per cent. Stock last emission.—*Also*, $10,000 Treasury Bills, may be obtained upon excellent terms, by immediate application to
J. C. SHAW,
No. 118, Thames-street.
Newport, August 26.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a very valuable FARM, pleasantly situated in Canaan, South Society, in the county of Litchfield, State of Connecticut, containing about 350 Acres, with a large and convenient Dwelling-House, two barns and out houses.—It lies on the Housatonic River, and within about one mile of the great Falls, a place remarkably well calculated for all kinds of water works; where there are now several mills of various descriptions; iron works, furnace and other manufacturing establishments. A turnpike road passes through said Farm near the centre. Most of the Land is of the first quality for mowing and pasturing, very level and free from stones; and a sufficient proportion is well calculated for ploughing. It contains a great supply of wood and timber for fencing and other purposes, and also of water. The Farm may be very conveniently divided into two. The whole is offered for sale together, or one half, as may be most agreeable to the purchaser. The price is considered very moderate, not exceeding on an average 30 dollars per acre. A liberal credit may be had, and an indisputable title given.—As the purchaser will look for himself, a more particular description is deemed unnecessary. It is however confidently believed, that there is no Farm in the State of Connecticut, for sale, of equal quality, or so well calculated to enrich the cultivator.—If not sold, the Farm will be leased the next season. For further information, inquire of the subscriber at Hartford, or of Mr NATHANIEL STEVENS, of Canaan, North Society.
JONATHAN BRACE.
Hartford, August 29.

NEWPORT MERCURY.

Printed and published by ROUSMANIERE & BARBER, opposite the Brick Market.

[Price $2 per annum—$1 in Advance] SATURDAY, October 1, 1814. [illegible]

Reviews.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER, *Have just received,*

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, No. 45 and 46 and QUARTERLY REVIEW, No's 18, 19 & 20.—Subscribers are requested to call for their Numbers.

Also, just received,

The REPORT of the Trial of Brig. Gen. Wm. HULL, commanding the North-Western Army.—Taken by Lieut. Col. Forbes, of the 42d regt. Infantry, and Supernumerary member of the Court.

A FEW copies of LORD BYRON's WORKS, containing all his poems, original and translated, from the latest London edition.

September 17, 1814.

Brigade Orders.

HEAD-QUARTERS, *Portsmouth, Sept. 15, 1814.*

IN pursuance of the 8th section of the Militia Laws of the State of Rhode-Island, the Brigadier General of the First Brigade orders that the Regiments composing said Brigade rendezvous for Review and Inspection on the following days, completely armed and equipped, viz.—

The 1st Regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. ISAAC STALL, on Monday, the 3d day of October.

The 6th Regiment, commanded by Lieut Col JONATHAN SLADE, on Thursday, the 6th of October.

The 10th Regiment commanded by Lt. Col. DAVID DURFEE, jun on Friday, the 7th day of October.

It is also required, by the Brigadier General that the 7th section of the Militia Laws of this State, be punctually attended to by the respective Regiments and Companies composing said Brigade; the Commandants of the said Regiments will order their men to meet at an early hour, that the troops may be drawn up for inspection and review at 9 o'clock A. M. It is necessary to remind the officers and soldiers of the alarming situation in which our country is situated, and to impress on their minds the necessity at this time of being completely armed and equipt.

By order of ANDREW M'CORRIE, Esq. *Brigadier General, First Brigade,*

GORDON DICKSON, *Brig Insp. 1st Brig*

At a Special Town-Council,

Holden at Newport, Thursday, September 22, 1814.

WHEREAS it is represented unto this Town-Council that a number of suspicious Persons have been and are constantly coming into the Town, appearing to have no particular business, and many of them no visible means of subsistence.

It is therefore Voted and Resolved, That the 15th Section of the Act respecting Tavern Keepers, Innholders, &c. &c be published in both the Newspapers printed in this Town.

It is further Voted and Resolved, That the Town sergeants, Constables and Officers be and they are hereby required to be vigilant, and exert all their endeavours to detect all such suspicious characters, and give information thereof to the Town-Council.

By Order, JONATHAN ALMY, *Council Clerk.*

SECTION 15th.—*And be it further enacted*, That in case any Tavern-Keeper, innholder, victualler, or any other person whosoever, inhabiting in any town within this State, shall entertain or keep in his or her house any single person or family, being strangers, for more than one whole week from the time of their coming into such town, without giving notice thereof in writing to the President of the Town-Council, such person so offending shall forfeit and pay a fine of Seven Dollars for every such offence, to be recovered by the Town-Treasurer of such Town, before any Justice or Warden, to and for the use of such Town.

Sheep.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a choice FLOCK of 100 SHEEP, principally Ewes, comprised chiefly of part blooded Merinos, of various grades, with a few plain or this country's breed.—*Also*, A full-blooded Merino BUCK.

The above are worthy the immediate attention of those who wish to procure a snug flock that warrants to them a rapid and highest improvement of the mixt merino breed, together with ample and increasing profit.—Apply to

SAMUEL COPP, jun.

Stonington, (Con.) Sept. 14. tf

To be Sold at Public Auction.

At Little-Compton, on the Common, on the 1st day of Nov. at 2 o'clock P. M.

FOUR Merino RAMS, of as good breed as any imported.—Apply to

JOHN GRAY.

Little-Compton, Sept. 20.

LOST.

A GREEN silk UMBRELLA, marked on the brass which slides on the handle, *N. Gorham.*—Whoever may have it, will oblige the owner by leaving it soon at the Office of the Newport Mercury, as he is about leaving town.

Isaac Gould,

No. 176, Thames-street.

OFFERS for sale, for cash only, an assortment of superfine Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, black and other Bombazetts, Shirtings, [illegible] Flannels, Linen Cambricks, every kind of Trimmings.

He earnestly requests all who are indebted to him by Note or Book Account to call and pay the same.—To all those of his former customers who have been punctual, he returns his most grateful thanks, and solicits a continuance of their favours.

Newport, Sept. 22.

New and Fashionable GOODS.

Thomas H. Mumford,

No. 119, Thames-street.

HAS just received a fresh supply of choice DRY GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching season, which he is determined to sell very low for cash, consisting of :—Superfine and common Broadcloths and Cassimeres; silk, woolen and cotton vestings; black, white, yellow and red flannels; blue and drab devonshire Kerseys; English, India and American shirtings; Linens from 3s. to 7s6 per yard; fancy and plain leno's; India and scotch book muslins; white and coloured cotton cambrics 3-4 4-4 and 6-4; an elegant assortment of CALICOES, glazed and undressed; pack and pound pins; coloured and black bombazetts; coat and vest plated and gilt buttons; do. do navy ditto; lace half handkerchiefs; London and common ginghams; black and coloured lutestrings; Italian and Canton crapes; men's and women's beaver and kid gloves; silk and cotton laces; plain and corded velvets; women's pocket handkerchiefs, white and coloured edges; bandanno and flag handkerchiefs; velvet bindings, nankeens, ribbons, &c. &c.

T. H. MUMFORD contemplating a speedy removal from Newport, earnestly calls upon all persons indebted to him by Note or Account, to settle the same without delay, as it is necessary his business should be closed by the last of September next; he tenders his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for their patronage duing a period of 8 years, and will endeavour to merit their approbation, in disposing of his present stock of Goods at reduced prices.

Newport, August 30.

Newport Gardner,

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport,

THAT he has commenced the Shoe-Blacking business at No. 4, Gardner's wharf; he has provided the best of blacking, and will clean boots, shoes, boot toops, ladies morocco shoes, &c. in the best manner, and on the most reasonable terms; constant attendance every day in the week, Sundays excepted.

N. B.—Boots called for, and returned to any part of the town.

Newport, Sept. 22.

NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of North Kingstown, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of EZRA SWEET, late of said North-Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent do hereby give notice that six months from the date hereof are allowed the creditors of said estate, to bring in and prove their respective claims, and that we shall attend for that purpose, at our respective dwellings at any time during said period.

THOMAS ALLEN }
THOMAS G. ALLEN } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

SILAS ALLEN, *Adm'r.*

North Kingstown, Sept. 5, 1814

NOTICE.

NEWPORT, ss.—*Clerk's Office, Court Common Pleas*, 19th *Sept. A. D.* 1814

WHEREAS JACOB RICHARDSON, Jun. of Newport in the county of Newport, Merchant, has this day filed in said Office, the Act of the General Assembly, at their June Sessions, A. D 1814, granting him the benefit of an Act made and passed in June 1756 entitled "*An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors*." This is therefore to notify the creditors of the said Jacob Richardson Jun. that they be and appear if they think fit, at the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace to be holden at Newport, within and for the county of Newport, on the 1st Monday of November next, then and there to nominate Commissioners to receive and distribute the effects of the said Jacob Richardson Jun.

ROBERT ROGERS, *Clerk*

State Papers.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Washington City, Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1 o'clock P. M.

This day the President of the United States transmitted to Congress, by Edward Coles, his Secretary, the following

MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

NOTWITHSTANDING the early day which had been fixed for your session of the present year, I was induced to call you together still sooner, as well that any inadequacy in the existing provisions for the wants of the Treasury might be supplied, as that no delay might happen in providing for the result of the Negociations on foot with Great-Britain, whether it should require arrangements adapted to a return of peace, or further and more effective provisions for prosecuting the War.

The result is not yet known. If, on one hand, the repeal of the Orders in Council, and the general pacification in Europe, which withdrew the occasion on which impressments from American vessels were practised, suggest expectations that peace and amity may be re-established—we are compelled, on the other hand, by the refusal of the British government to accept the offered mediation of the Emperor of Russia; by the delays in giving effect to its own proposal of a direct negociation; and above all, by the principles and manner in which the war is now avowedly carried on, to infer that a spirit of hostility is indulged, more violent than ever against the rights and prosperity of this country.

This increased violence is best explained by two important circumstances, that the great contest in Europe, for an equilibrium guaranteeing all its States against the ambition of any, has been closed without any check on the overbearing power of Great-Britain on the ocean; and that it has left in her hands disposeable armaments, with which, forgetting the difficulties of a remote war against a free people, and yielding to the intoxication of success, with the example of a great victim to it before her eyes, she cherishes hopes of still further aggrandizing a power already formidable in its abuses to the tranquility of the civilized and commercial world.

But whatever may have inspired the enemy with these more violent purposes, the public councils of a nation, more able to maintain than it was to acquire its independence, and with a devotion to it rendered more ardent by the experience of its blessings, can never deliberate but on the means most effectual for defeating the extravagant views or unwarrantable passions, with which alone the war can now be pursued against us.

In the event of the present campaign, the enemy with all his augmented means, and wanton use of them, has little ground for exultation, unless he can feel it in the success of his recent enterprizes against this metropolis and the neighbouring town of Alexandria; from both of which, his retreats were as precipitate, as his attempts were bold and fortunate. In his other incursions on our Atlantic frontier, his progress, often checked and chastised, by the martial spirit of the neighbouring citizens, has had more effect in distressing individuals, and dishonoring his arms, than in promoting any object of legitimate warfare. And in the two instances mentioned, however deeply to be regretted on our part, he will find, in his transient success, which interrupted for a moment only the ordinary public business at the seat of government, no compensation for the loss of character with the world, by this violation of private property, and by his destruction of public edifices, protected as monuments of the arts by the laws of civilized warfare.

On our side we can appeal to a series of achievements, which have given new lustre to the American arms. Besides the brilliant incidents in the minor operations of the campaign, the splendid victories gained on the Canada side of the Niagara, by the American forces under Major Gen. Brown and Brigadiers Scott and Gaines, have gained for these heroes and their emulating companions, the most unfading laurels, and having triumphantly tested the progressive discipline of the American soldiery, have taught the enemy that the longer he protracts his hostile efforts, the more certain and decisive will be his final discomfiture.

On the southern border victory has continued also to follow the American standard. The bold and skilful operations of Maj. Gen. [illegible], conducting troops drawn from the militia of the States least distant, particularly of Tennessee, have subdued the principal tribes of hostile savages, and by establishing a peace with them, preceded by recent and exemplary chastisement, has best guarded against the mischief of their cooperation with the British enterprises which may be planned against that quarter of our country. Important tribes of Indians on our North-western frontier have also acceded to stipulations which bind them to the interests of the United States, and to consider our enemy as theirs also.

In the recent attempt of the enemy on the city of Baltimore, defended by militia and volunteers, aided by a small body of regulars and seamen, he was received with a spirit which produced a rapid retreat to his ships, whilst a concurrent attack by a large fleet was successfully resisted by the steady and well directed fire of the fort and batteries opposed to it.

In another recent attack by a powerful force on our troops at Plattsburg, of which regulars made a part only, the enemy, after a perseverance for many hours, was finally compelled to seek safety in a hasty retreat, with our gallant bands pressing upon him.

On the Lakes so much contested throughout the war the great exertions for the command made on our part have been well repaid. On Lake Ontario, our squadron is now and has been for sometime, in a condition to confine that of the enemy to his own port; and to favor the operations of our land forces on that frontier.

A part of the squadron on Lake Erie, has been extended to Lake Huron, and has produced the advantage of displaying our command of that lake also.—One object of the expedition was the reduction of Mackinaw, which failed with the loss of a few brave men among whom was an officer justly distinguished for his gallant exploits. The expedition ably conducted by both the land and naval commanders, was otherwise valuable in its effects.

On Lake Champlain, where our superiority had for some time been undisputed, the British squadron lately came into action with the American, commanded by Capt. M'Donough.—It issued in the capture of the whole of the enemy's ships. The best praise for this officer and his intrepid comrades, is in the likeness of his triumph to the illustrious victory which immortalized another officer, and established, at a critical moment, our command of another lake.

On the ocean the pride of our naval arms has been amply supported. A second frigate has indeed, fallen into the hands of the enemy, but the loss is hidden in the blaze of heroism with which she was defended. Captain Porter who commanded her, and whose previous career had been distinguished by daring enterprise and by fertility of genius, maintained a sanguinary contest against two ships one of them superior to his own, and under other severe disadvantages, till humanity tore down the colours which valour had nailed to the mast. This officer and his brave comrades have added much to the rising glory of the American flag, and have merited all the effusions of gratitude which their country is ever ready to bestow on the champions of its rights and of its safety.

Two smaller vessels of war have also become prizes to the enemy, but by a superiority of force which sufficiently indicates the reputation of their commanders; whilst two others, one commanded by Captain Warrington, the other by Captain Blakely, have captured British ships of the same class, with a gallantry and good conduct which entitle them and their companions to a just share in the praise of their country.

In spite of the naval force of the enemy accumulated on our coasts, our private cruisers also have not ceased to annoy his commerce, and to bring their rich prizes into our ports; contributing thus, with other proofs, to demonstrate the incompetency and illegality of a blockade, the proclamation of which is made the pretext for vexing and discouraging the commerce of neutral powers with the United States.

To meet the extended and diversified warfare adopted by the enemy, great bodies of militia have been taken into service for the public defences, and great expences incurred. That the defence every where may be both more convenient and economical, Congress will see the necessity of immediate measures for filling the ranks of the regular army; and of enlarging the provisions for special corps, mounted and unmounted, to be engaged for longer periods of service than are due from the militia. I [illegible] at the same time, [illegible] changes in the system of militia, which by classing and disciplining for the most prompt and active service the portions most capable of it, will give to that great resource for the public safety all the requisite energy and efficiency.

The moneys received into the Treasury during the nine months ending on the 30th day of June last, amounted to 32 millions of dollars, of which near 11 millions were the proceeds of the public revenue and the remainder derived from loans. The disbursements for public expenditures during the same period exceeded 34 millions of dollars, and left in the Treasury, on the 1st day of July, near five millions of dollars.—The demands during the remainder of the present year already authorized by Congress, and the expences incident to an extension of the operations of the war, will render it necessary that large sums should be provided to meet them.

From this view of the national affairs Congress will be urged to take up without delay as well the subject of pecuniary supplies as that of military force, and on a scale commensurate with the extent and character which the war has assumed. It is not to be disguised, that the situation of our country calls for its greatest efforts. Our enemy is powerful in men and money; on the land and on the water. Availing himself of fortuitous advantages, he is aiming, with an undivided force, a deadly blow to our growing prosperity, perhaps to our national existence. He has avowed his purpose of trampling on the usages of civilized warfare, and given earnests of it, in the plunder and destruction of private property. In his pride of maritime dominion, and in his thirst of commercial monopoly, he strikes with peculiar animosity at the progress of our navigation and of our manufactures.—His barbarous policy has not even spared those monuments of taste, with which our country had enriched and embellished its infant metropolis.—From such an adversary, hostility in its greatest force and in its worst forms, may be looked for. The American people will meet it with the undaunted spirit which in their revolutionary struggle defeated his unrighteous projects. His threats and his barbarities, instead of dismay, will kindle in every bosom an indignation not to be extinguished but in the disaster and expulsion of such cruel invaders. In providing the means necessary, the National Legislature will not distrust the heroic and enlightened patriotism of its constituents. They will cheerfully and proudly bear every burden of every kind, which the safety and honour of the country demand. We have seen them every where paying their taxes, direct, and indirect, with the greatest promptness and alacrity. We see them rushing with enthusiasm to the scenes where danger and duty call.—In offering their blood they give the surest pledge that no other tribute will be withheld.

Having forborne to declare war until to other aggressions had been added the capture of nearly a thousand American vessels, and the impressment of thousands of American seafaring citizens, and until a final declaration had been made by the government of Great Britain, that her hostile orders against our commerce would not be revoked, but on conditions as impossible as unjust; whilst it was known that these orders would not otherwise cease, but with a war which had lasted nearly twenty years and which, according to appearances at that time, might last as many more; having manifested on every occasion, and in every proper mode, a sincere desire to arrest the effusion of blood, and meet our enemy on the ground of justice and reconciliation, our beloved country in still opposing to his persevering hostility all its energies, with an undiminished disposition towards peace and friendship on honourable terms must carry with it the good wishes of the impartial world, and the best hopes of support from an omnipotent and kind Providence.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, September 20, 1814.

By the Governor of the State of Vermont,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears, that the war in which our country is unfortunately engaged, has assumed an entirely different character since its first commencement, and has become almost exclusively defensive, and is prosecuted by the enemy with a spirit unexampled during pending negociations for peace, which leaves no prospect of safety but in a manly and united determination to meet